Annual Report

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The Minister of Agriculture and Food

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THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Annual Report

FISCAL 1982-83

THE HONOURABLE DENNIS R. TIMBRELL
Minister of Agriculture and Food

Sir:

I have the honour to submit for your approval the 1982/83 Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

I take special pleasure in noting the success of the ministry's new organizational structure, established on April 1, 1982. I feel this structure has allowed the ministry to remain up to date with the services and advice it must provide to producers and processors throughout the province.

I have every confidence this new organization and new legislation developed during this year will enable the ministry staff to provide even greater service to its various client groups.

Respectfully submitted,

Duncan Allan
Deputy Minister

THE HONOURABLE JOHN B. AIRD, O.C, Q.C., L.L.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

May it please Your Honour:

For the information of Your Honour and the Legislative Assembly, I have the privilege of presenting the Annual Report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1983.

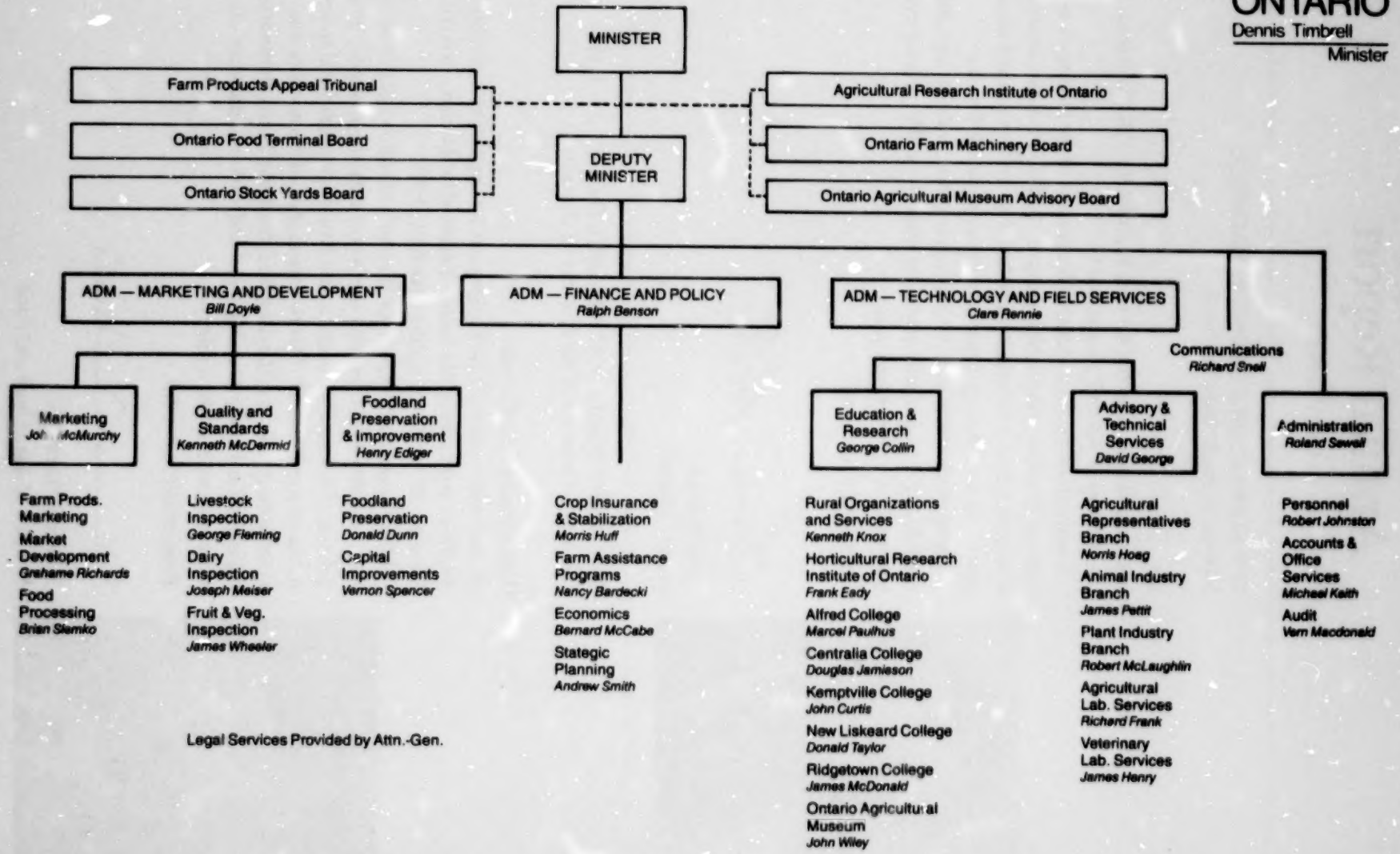
May I respectfully draw Your Honour's attention and that of the Legislative Assembly to the fact that this report details operations, programs and policies of the ministry under a new form of organizational structure established on April 1, 1982. This re-organization of the ministry was carried out to improve its role in addressing modern demands and circumstances of the agriculture and food processing sector and to co-ordinate more effectively the various services of the ministry.

Respectfully submitted,

Dennis R. Timbrell
Minister of Agriculture and Food

ORGANIZATION CHART

Ministry of Agriculture and Food
ONTARIO
Dennis Timbrell
Minister



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Overview

Ontario is the most important food-producing and food-processing province in Canada. Our farmgate sales are worth about $5 billion which is about 26 per cent of the Canadian total and far more than any other province.

We are the leading province in poultry, eggs, fluid milk, lamb, fruit, floriculture and nursery, vegetables, tobacco (94%), corn (74%) and soybeans (100%).

The total agricultural and food industry includes not only agriculture but the general food and beverage industries, tobacco, leather, farm implement manufacturing and food service industries. As well, agriculture influences other sectors such as fuel, transportation and service and sale of farm machinery.

Total factory shipments of the food and beverage industry in the province come to nearly $11 billion a year and account for more than 14 per cent of Ontario's total value of manufacturing shipments.

The employment generated directly and indirectly by the total food system includes the 150,000 working on Ontario's farms and the 90,000 people employed in the food and beverage manufacturing concerns.

In fact, when all interests are taken into account, one in five workers in Ontario owes his job to the agri-food system.

Re-organization

This fiscal year, 1982/1983, is the first year the Ministry of Agriculture and Food has operated under a new organizational structure to make the ministry more responsive to the needs of the modern farmer and food processor in Ontario.

This new organization was put in place April 1, 1982, at the beginning of the fiscal year. It has operated effectively in its first year in fulfilling the varied demands put upon the ministry.

It is strengthening the ministry's capabilities in financial planning so that Ontario farmers will be better armed to deal with the world's more rapidly changing economies. It is creating, within the ministry, a more aggressive attitude to marketing Ontario's food products both at home and in foreign markets. It is encouraging the private sector to invest in food processing. It is giving special attention to protection of agricultural lands. Finally, it is stimulating a better dialogue between urban and rural citizens of the province.

Under the new structure, the ministry is divided into three functional groups, each directed by an assistant deputy minister.

Six new divisions were also created, each led by an executive director.

Of course, because farming is not so much an occupation as a total life cycle, the ministry must provide services tailored to the various stages in the producer's experience. The ministry begins by providing services to the province's young people to encourage them and to train them to enter farming as a career. The ministry also ensures farmers access to continuing education, up-to-date advice and advanced research results.

The group that delivers this sort of service concentrates on technology and field services. It contains two divisions: education and research and advisory and technical services. Under these two divisions are a number of branches and institutions: agricultural representatives; animal industry; plant industry; agricultural laboratory services; veterinary laboratory services; rural organizations and services; the Horticultural Research Institute; the Ontario Agricultural Museum and five colleges of agricultural technology.

Because farming is a high-risk, capital-intensive business, producers and processors need a financial infrastructure that can provide a measure of stability, forms of financial management and planning and one that can provide assistance in times of unavoidable reverses.

These services are provided by the finance and policy group of the ministry which contains four branches: insurance and stabilization; farm assistance programs; economics and strategic planning.

Inevitably, farm products must be processed and marketed. To garner the best prices and to assure markets, Ontario's produce must retain its high reputation for quality. The group within the ministry which oversees quality standards and which acts as a central marketing resource is the marketing and development group. It contains three divisions: marketing, quality and standards and foodland preservation and improvement.

Under these three divisions are various branches: farm products marketing, market development, food processing, foodland preservation, capital improvements and three branches responsible for livestock, dairy and fruit and vegetable inspection.

Through this streamlined organization within the ministry, the farmer and the processor can draw on resources which will help him or her to establish business; to remain up to date with information, to remain competitive, to find a measure of stability, and to market a product which is acknowledged as among the best in the world.

(For a summary of ministry initiatives, see Appendix X-1.)

Technology & Field Services

COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Improved Enrolment and Facilities

Alfred College

The province's newest college of agriculture and food technology, Alfred College, was opened officially this year, on October 22, 1982.

Known in French as the "College de Technologie Agricole et Alimentaire d'Alfred", it is the first post-secondary institution in the province to offer courses only in French. It offers two 2-year diploma programs: Agricultural Technology and Food Services Management.

In its first year of operation, the college enrolled 53 students. This year, the first-year enrolment jumped to 74 with 42 second year students. These 116 students came from across Ontario and from Quebec.

To accommodate increased enrolment, the students' residence increased capacity from 34 to 85, a second dining room and servery were completed and two new classrooms were added. Also, a computer science laboratory with 13 microcomputers was added to the college.

More emphasis was also placed on adult education. Four financial and production management courses and a machinery maintenance course were made available to area francophone farmers.

There were several Food Services Management courses also offered including one focussing on microwave cooking. These courses drew 174 students while others throughout the province took advantage of new correspondence courses in French.

The Prescott County Seed Fair was held at the college and attracted 3,500 people. They were among the 32,000 area people who attended college activities and used its facilities.

Centralia College

There was a 14 per cent increase in total student enrolment at Centralia College this year. The largest increase was 35 per cent in first-year food service management with a hike of 18 per cent in the two-year agricultural diploma course.

In-course, work study periods were also increased: up one week to six weeks for food course students and to a total of four weeks for animal health technology students.

Most of the students graduating from all diploma courses were able to find employment in their fields of study within one or two months of leaving school. A major advance in the school's capabilities was the addition, with the help of BILD funds, of a fully-equipped laboratory for the teaching of microcomputer operation.

In Centralia College's continuing education program, a main achievement was the increase of 10 to a total of 29 Management of the Farm Business courses made available to adult students. More than 900 farmers attended these courses organized jointly by college and local ministry field staff and held both on-campus and at locations through Huron, Perth, Middlesex, Waterloo and Wellington counties.

Training programs for dairy and swine

EDUCATION & RESEARCH DIVISION

Objectives: To develop the knowledge and skills of those entering agriculture.

- To offer continuing education to the farm community.
- To enhance the quality of rural life through support of its institutions.
- To increase awareness of rural life within the urban community.
- To undertake research and development projects to improve agriculture.

herdworkers continued at their previous levels as did other short courses. The three microcomputer courses available under the continuing education programs of the college were fully subscribed, evidence of the growing place for computers in farm operations.

The college's field crops research program was expanded this year. New varieties of white and colored beans were evaluated as were new herbicides and various methods of weed control and management practices to improve the yield and quality of beans. This was done so that the college can provide updated recommendations to growers.

A soybean variety trial was also established in the 2,600 corn heat unit area, in addition to a comprehensive canola variety trial.

Kemptville College

It was a year of expansion with a beef bull performance test station completed at Kemptville and a service building was finished at the Agronomy Research Station in Winchester. A methane generator and protein synthesizer have been built to generate fuel from the manure in the experimental beef farm.

Enrolment in the two-year diploma programs at Kemptville College of Agricultural Technology remained steady while interest increased in the community programs operated by the continuing education section of the college, during the fiscal year.

In the fall of 1982, 332 students were enrolled at the college with 252 of those in Agricultural and Agricultural Engineering Technician courses and another 80 in Food Service and Technology. The Farm Equipment Mechanics Apprenticeship Program and the Farm Equipment Mechanics Program continued to be popular among students.

One hundred and thirty-seven students graduated this year: 37 in Food Service and Technology and 100 in the Agricultural courses.

The college's retraining programs received financial assistance from the federal government.

The college's continuing education courses were well attended both at the college and at various locations throughout eastern Ontario. Special courses such as those for graders and testers and for dairy plant workers also saw increases in enrolment.

A highlight for senior agricultural students in the two-year diploma courses was a tour for 90 of them to agri-businesses and to farms. The tour covered 1,500 miles through Ontario and four states in the United States.

The students in the diploma courses also mounted their own Royal again this year and the fair attracted 2,500 people to educational displays, demonstrations and

showmanship competitions.

Researchers at Kemptville College have been working on projects that should put more money into farmers' pockets. Three years ago, the college brought the low bush blueberry to the province; this crop yielded 2,000 kilograms per hectare last season and is expected to produce twice that amount this coming season. Overall, this crop, introduced by the college to Ontario farms, should have a commercial value of $500,000 by 1990.

There is growing emphasis on cash crops in Agronomy. For example, college experiments on cultural practices continue to support expansion of soybean acreage. About 9,300 hectares were grown in eastern Ontario in 1982.

New Liskeard College

Three new facilities were opened at the New Liskeard College of Agricultural Technology during the fiscal year.

In September, the New Liskeard College student residence and the new beef bull performance testing centre were offi-

cially opened. The residence provides accommodation for up to 80 full-time and part-time students during the teaching year and for visiting agricultural groups during the summer.

The bull test station provides northern Ontario beef cattle breeders with facilities for testing the growth performance of their potential herd sires.

Construction was also completed on the dairy barn which will house a herd of 30 milking cows plus young stock. This facility will be used in the diploma dairy cattle instructional program and for applied research projects in dairy cattle feeding and management.

There were 72 students in the college diploma courses this year: 41 in the first year and 31 in the second. Twenty-eight students graduated this year. Sixteen part-time students were enrolled in 34 courses during the fiscal year.

The college offered to these students diploma courses in Agricultural Technology, Dairy Cattle Technology, Livestock Technology and Equine Technology.

Applied research projects are carried out in field and horticultural crops, soils, livestock and agricultural engineering; there were 32 of these projects this year.

The college also runs agricultural extension programs and has responsibility for all agricultural engineering extension work in northern Ontario.

Ridgetown College

Ridgetown College's new $3 million Agronomy Building expansion was completed this year in time for a record enrolment of students.

The new building contains six classrooms, 12 teaching and research laboratories, a 210 seat agri-theatre and an office complex. It will get most of its heat from a solar panel with a surface area of 175 square metres incorporated into the structure.

The college had a record enrolment of 385 students this year: 225 in their first year and 160 continuing in their second year of a two-year diploma course.

Graduation diplomas went to 163 students at the May convocation. This is the largest graduating class since the college opened in 1951. Records indicate nearly 70 per cent of graduates of the college are farming.

Eleven Farm Equipment Mechanics Apprenticeship students also completed their advanced level of training and were awarded completion certificates. Financial assistance for this program is provided by the federal government.

A total of 380 farmers received certificates from the college for completion of Management of Farm Business courses.

Fourteen of these eight-day courses were offered at various locations in five southwestern Ontario counties.

During the fiscal year, about 2,300

people registered in various short courses at the college as well as in seminars and workshops held on and off campus.

In the college's research program, 82 projects were funded including studies in livestock production and management, field and horticultural crop production and protection and the planting of 15 grape varieties at the college's new Cedar Springs Horticultural Research Centre. These grapes will be evaluated for adaptability and productivity for the expanding grape/wine industry in southwestern Ontario.

Research projects were carried out on station and on about 60 farm sites throughout the surrounding counties.

Agricultural Engineering

There was a 6 per cent increase in the number of farmers who sought engineering advice from the ministry's Agricultural Engineering Service during the year as compared with last fiscal year.

Three quarters of the requests for advice involved farm drainage, farm buildings or soil conservation and erosion control. In fact, there was a sharp increase in the number of farmers requiring information on erosion control, reflecting the growing awareness and concern about this problem in Ontario agriculture.

The number of contractors participating in training workshops almost doubled. Each year, it is estimated almost one-third of farm drainage and building contractors are reached through these in-depth courses.

The engineering service undertook a comparative study of liquid manure spreading practices and completed that study in the summer of 1982.

Last winter, a survey was initiated to determine the incidence and severity of "tingle voltage" on dairy farms. Seven engineering assistants were trained and equipped to take part in this study.

The service field staff is monitoring a number of other projects in areas such as natural ventilation, alternate sources of energy, energy recovery and conservation, soil erosion control and innovative building concepts.

Many service specialists serve on provincial, national and international committees since their expertise is recognized throughout the world. During the fiscal year, specialists were invited to share expertise in Mexico, Cuba, Tanzania, Singapore, Pakistan, Wisconsin, New York, Manitoba, Alberta, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Ontario Agricultural Museum

Admission in the 1982 season was up more than 100% over the previous season, at almost 40,000. Much of this gain can be attributed to a successful school education program during which some 10,000 students were provided with an opportunity to learn of their agricultural heritage.

In the calendar year, the museum acquired 707 artifacts, 615 of these by donation and 42 by purchase. The museum's Hawkestone site was closed in the fall of 1982.

In July 1973, then OMAF Minister William A. Stewart appointed eight people to the Ontario Agricultural Museum Advisory Board and announced that the Ministry of Agriculture and Food intended to develop the Milton site into a provincial museum of agriculture.

The agricultural museum has grown from a bare 80-acre field in 1973 to a busy tourist complex of more than 30 buildings and a permanent staff of 15. This was the fourth year in which the museum was open to the general public on a seven-day week season from mid May until Thanksgiving weekend.

HORTICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

New Cultivars and Better Pesticides

Viscount, Vanier, Vivant and Vanessa Seedless are the names of cultivars to be introduced to Ontario agriculture by the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario during the fiscal year. The four Vs are only a few of the success stories of the institute headquartered at Vineland Station.

Viscount is a sweet cherry cultivar named by the institute in 1983. It resembles the popular "Bing" sweet cherry but, unlike Bing, Viscount is highly resistant to rain-induced cracking. The institute expects Viscount will replace Bing as one of the most important sweet cherry cultivars grown in the province.

Vanier is a Japanese plum cultivar named and introduced by the institute in 1983. It is a late season, bright red, medium-sized and good quality plum.

Five blue European plum selections were released during the year for commercial testing. All mature in the month of August when the importation of plums to Ontario is at its peak.

During the 1978-81 period, the average value of imported plums to Ontario in August was about $2 million, making import replacement a worthwhile goal.

Two new grape cultivars were released to the commercial market in 1983.

Vivant is a white cultivar suitable for high quality white wine. This cultivar is hardier than the highest quality white cultivars now on the market.

The wine industry in Ontario has been enthusiastic about wine samples from the Horticultural Products Laboratory as well as from the lab's own pilot runs with fruit provided by the institute.

The Vanessa Seedless dessert grape was also named. Vanessa Seedless, being red, has proven very attractive in test marketing at farmers' markets.

Research at the Products Laboratory has shown there are many valuable components in the residue left after pressing grapes. The most valuable is the pigment present in the grapes, which, when extracted, purified and concentrated, can be used as natural food colorant.

An Ontario processor started pilot scale trials in 1982/83 to recover this pigment from residue discarded by wineries. Commercial scale lots will be produced this fall. It is predicted $2 million worth of grape pigment will be recovered annually to replace imported products.

Strawberry Drive: The "Strawberry Production for Processing" project was initiated in 1982 jointly by industry, provincial and federal funding agencies, with the goal of displacing 80 per cent of imported frozen strawberries with domestic product.

Six hectares were planted on commercial farms in the Blenheim and Simcoe areas. Research plantings include experiments for comparison of hand to machine harvesting, matted row to solid beds and once-over to multiple harvests and machine harvest evaluation of 14 cultivars.

A self-propelled prototype harvester was tested during the same year. Experience with this machine has enabled modifications to be added to the second prototype which is being built for the 1983 harvest. Information on pickup efficiency, harvest losses and effective field capacity is being collected.

Field Tomato Breeding: Ontario 7710 was released in 1983 and is the first processing tomato line combining proven resistance to bacterial speck disease with excellent processing characteristics.

During the fiscal year, more than 100 seed samples were sent to tomato breeders in 18 countries. It is expected commercial varieties developed from this line will be available to Ontario growers in the near future and will reduce losses to disease.

New Storage Units For Research: Research into storage, handling, processing and quality evaluation of horticultural products is centered at the Horticultural Products Laboratory at Vineland Station; during 1982, new storage units were under construction at Vineland, Simcoe and Bradford to provide a variety of storage

environments for this research.

Better Control Agents: The Muck Research Station has been finding some new pesticides more effective than past ones. One of the station's priorities is the evaluation of herbicides, insecticides and fungicides on low hectarage crops — carrots and onions mainly. This work is carried out in co-operation with Agriculture Canada and the University of Guelph. The station is also active in cultivar evaluation and storage management.

Extensive testing of cultivars for fresh and processing markets is conducted. Those tested include carrots, cooking and Spanish-type onions, lettuce, celery, potatoes, broccoli, cauliflower, brussels sprouts, radish and greenhouse cucumbers.

Celery is not commonly stored in Ontario. The marketing period for celery is July to November. Studies conducted have shown it is possible to keep celery in storage for about two months without significant loss in quality.

Growers are showing avid interest in the celery storage research. With presently available storage facilities and information gained from research, Ontario celery growers are expected to be able to extend their marketing period by 50 per cent.

Controlled atmospheric conditions will extend the marketing season for Ontario-grown celery and replace more imported product.

RURAL ORGANIZATIONS & SERVICES BRANCH

Trains Rural Leaders

Leadership development was a priority item for the newly organized Rural Organizations and Services Branch.

The new rural leadership training program, dubbed Rural Seminars for Vital People (RSVP), drew double the number expected in farm communities throughout Ontario. At the seminars were 3,500 participants representing more than 50 different rural organizations.

In 27 workshops, the participants received training in both English and French in parliamentary procedure, goal-setting and setting objectives for an organization as well as evaluation of programs.

Adult Education: About 50,000 people attended adult education courses at the local level learning subjects such as Simple Home Repairs, Sewing for Your Child and the preparation of economical main dishes.

The courses also taught microwave cooking, fund-raising through bazaars, the making of quilts and preparation of foods for all seasons.

The branch staff answered 30,000 consumer inquiries during the year as well as reaching 18,000 people through special talks and thousands more by preparing 1,442 media releases on home economics topics.

Youth Education: Progress has been made in developing plans with the Ministry of Education for teaching agriculture in public and high school curricula by 1985. Food and food production will be one of four required subjects in environmental science. Some 200,000 high school students alone would be exposed to the values of the agri-food system and may derive more interest in this field as a career choice.

4-H Programs: There were 1,200 young people who completed the 4-H Financial Management project, a new project offered to members of 4-H Homemaking and Agricultural clubs. The five 4-H members who achieved the highest scores during the project received $350 scholarships to further education in agriculture, home economics or business.

The management courses dealt with the

basics of records keeping, budgeting and preparation of balance sheets.

Employment Study: During the fiscal year, the Rural Organizations and Services Branch gave financial support and advice to the preparation of a study to determine future labor needs for agriculture. The study is being done by the ministry in co-operation with the Ontario Federation of Agriculture, the Ontario Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association and the federal government.

As well, the branch maintained liaison with the federal government and several producer groups on agricultural labor issues such as occupational health and safety, employment standards and employer-employee relations.

Rural Organizations: Perhaps the closest contacts maintained by the ministry are with the rural organizations and this co-operation was strengthened this year by ministry re-organization.

Branch staff, working with the Federated Womens' Institutes of Ontario, developed resource material improving program-planning at the local level.

Ministry support continued to the Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario and to its programs including the Junior Farmer Leadership Camp, the Soil and Crop Management Tour and the Livestock Management Tour.

In co-operation with the Ontario Plowmen's Association, the ministry hosted another successful International Plowing Match and Farm Machinery Show attracting 120,000 people to Middlesex county from September 29 to October 2, 1982.

The branch is responsible for legislated grant programs to agricultural and horticultural societies. In 1982/83, grants to agricultural societies totalled $819,236, of which $343,643 was for capital expansion improvements to fair grounds while $475,595 went for agricultural prize money.

New legislation has been passed to raise the maximum grants to the province's 230 agricultural societies. These groups sponsor Ontario fairs which attract more than five million people each year.

Legislation was also passed to facilitate the formation of new horticultural societies to join the 250 already in existence. Horticultural societies received $263,034

in grants from the ministry.

In January 1983, the branch moved its head office to the Guelph Agriculture Centre, from which field staff can better serve their clientele.

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES BRANCH

Farm Finances Main Target

The new Ag Reps Branch, as the "storefront" for the ministry, was able to offer grassroots programs and services in a more streamlined and effective way.

Farm Business Management Program: This priority program delivered by the "Ag Reps" in 54 county and district offices in Ontario is designed to assist farmers to make the most effective use of their assets to preserve and to improve their economic viability. The present economic climate has increased dramatically the requests from farmers for this service.

These requests for farm management advice have ranged from questions about cash flow and insolvency problems to questions on tax management.

During the fiscal year there were 75 Management of the Farm Business courses presented over a total of 15,281 days. The courses were prepared and presented by the colleges of agricultural technology, some of the community colleges and Canada Employment and Immigration working with the branch. Record attendance at these courses initiated plans for more training for the following year.

Exactly 954 county meetings dealing with farm business management attracted 35,845 people. This response was an all-time high.

Seminars for accountants, lawyers and bankers were also conducted across the province.

In addition, the ministry offers financial aid to farmers in difficulty through the Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program or OFAAP. During the year, considerable staff time of Ag Reps was needed to service this program.

In fact, in some counties, applications to OFAAP were so numerous that extra staff was transferred to those locations.

ADVISORY & TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION

Objectives: To assist farmers in identifying needs and opportunities.

- To encourage them to adopt new technologies and sound management decisions.
- To provide accurate laboratory tests and diagnostic information for sound decision-making by farmers, veterinarians and agricultural supply industries.

Branch staff, in helping to prepare applications, were able to make a contribution to the OFAAP Provincial Review Committee.

Livestock Management: The branch continues to provide management advice to livestock producers.

Latest figures show that under the Feed Advisory Program, 645 ration recommendations were made and 7,117 feed samples were analyzed at the Feed Testing Laboratory, most samples submitted by dairy farmers.

Soil and Crop Management: This front line information service provided to crop producers by staff included the making of recommendations on fertilizer use, weed, insect and disease control, tillage, crop rotation, variety selection and crop storage.

Northern Ontario Development Policy: Financial assistance to farmers in northern Ontario had a budget this year of $600,000.

In each district, program details are determined by a local advisory committee. OMAF administers the program which is funded by the Ministry of Northern Affairs.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY BRANCH

New Animal Program

The new branch introduced the Ontario Swine Herd Health Policy of the ministry. The policy will expand the scope of the herd health program and provide a method to swine producers to improve the health of their herds and have the herds classified.

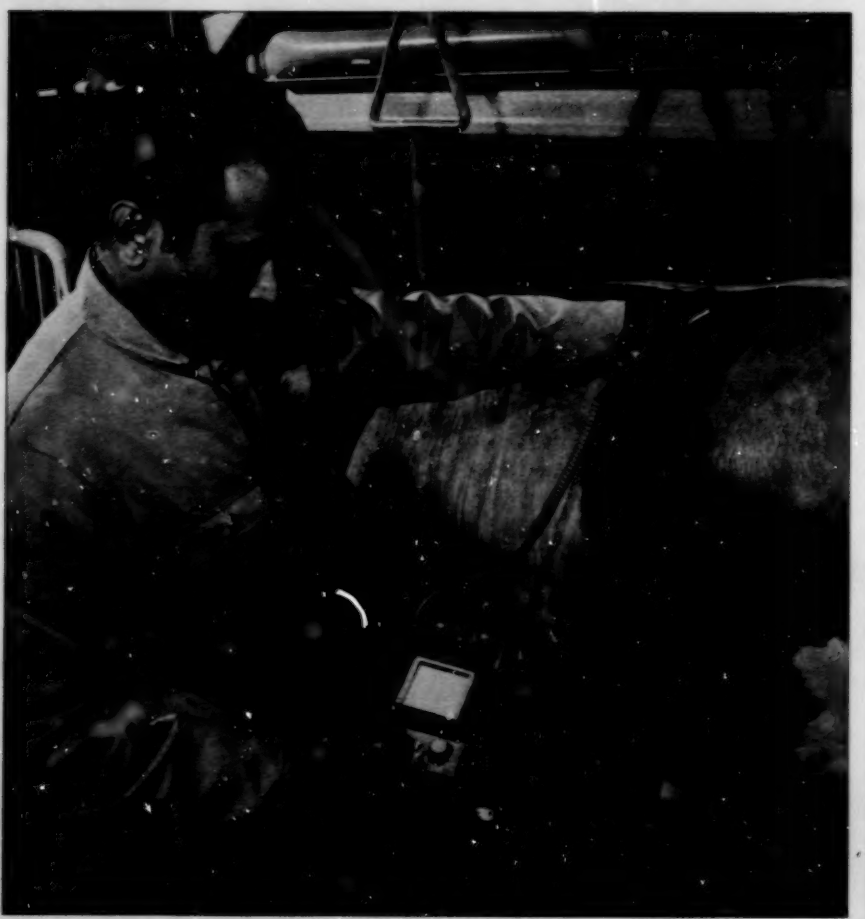
There are 177 herds enrolled in this new program. Health inspection visits are made to each herd.

Through 15,000 office and field consultations, the 16 livestock specialists and three veterinary consultants of the branch worked with animal owners. They organized and addressed 390 meetings attended by more than 29,000 people.

A big part of this branch's efforts is coordinating the livestock specialists and veterinarians to give comprehensive consultation services to the industry. A large ROP testing program involves cattle, sheep and swine.

Highlights of the branch extension activities included conducting a popular workshop on dairy genetics, holding seminars on swine stress management, improved marketing of sheep and presentations on animal care in modern livestock production.

Many consultations with beef producers during the year concerned the Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program.



HIGHLIGHTS:

The Dairy Herd Improvement Program received $2,585,000 from the branch in support. It is a voluntary way that dairy farmers acquire management information to improve the quality of their herds. The program had a total of 1,800 herds in the Owner Sampler Plan and 2,300 herds enrolled in the second, supervised plan.

Beef bulls are tested for rate of growth at ministry or contract test stations. Testing was carried out on 1,537 bulls from 319 breeders, a 20 per cent increase over 1981.

There were 153 herds enrolled on the herd test program for beef cattle with 4,015 weaning weights and 3,059 yearling weights recorded.

The swine record of performance program evaluates pigs for backfat thickness and rate of gain. Home testing by 183 breeders was carried out on 13,702 boars and 35,771 gilts.

Two hundred and eighty-six sheep breeders carried out home testing on 16,521 rams and ewes while station testing was done by 85 breeders on 535 rams. Rams are tested at ministry stations at Arkell, Kemptville and New Hamburg.

The Veterinary Assistance Policy for Designated Areas provided $447,000 to support veterinary service to 21,534 livestock calls in northern Ontario.

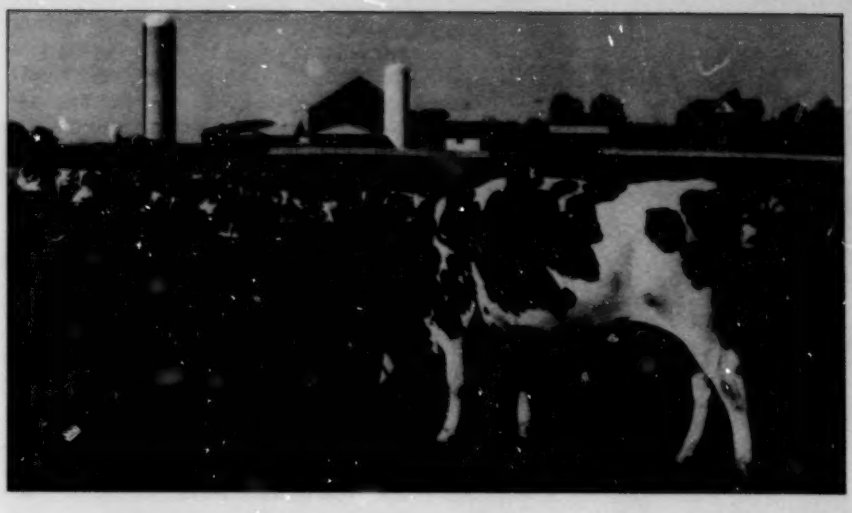
In addition, a ministry-operated veterinary clinic services the North Cochrane district.

During the year, under the Animals for

Research Act, 130 major research locations were designated on 80 registration certificates. There were 501 unannounced inspections conducted to ensure adequate care and attention was provided to research animals.

Under the Livestock Medicines Act, 983 inspections were conducted at the 743 licensed premises, other than those of pharmacists and veterinarians, which sell livestock medicines designated by regulations.

There were 17,442 certificates filed for calves vaccinated during the year. The branch provides supplies and vaccines free for the control of brucellosis under The Brucellosis Act.



PLANT INDUSTRY BRANCH

Soil and Weather Focus

The newly organized Plant Industry Branch initiated three new programs during the year: Agroclimatology, Soil Management and Conservation, and Plant Industry Services.

The new thrust in agroclimatology assists farmers, agri-business and ministry staff in making decisions in which climate and weather play a sensitive part. Such decisions would involve cultivar selection, crop adaptability and pest control strategies.

Establishment of policy and implementation of programs are being co-ordinated closely with Environment Canada, Agriculture Canada and University of Guelph research personnel.

The branch conducted a major study entitled "Cropland Soil Erosion" this year and estimated the annual cost of erosion to agriculture in Ontario as $75 million.

A major move this year has been to provide training to ministry and other agency staff, such as conservation authorities and the Ministry of the Environment, on soil conservation topics.

Through speeches, on-farm demonstrations and tours, information on soil erosion control is given directly to farmers. An emphasis is on alternate tillage practices and cropping practices.

The Plant Industry Services section of the branch administers the Weed Control Act in co-operation with local municipal weed inspectors and co-ordinates soil and plant-related publications.

There are three other areas which fulfill essential functions: the Soil Survey unit prepares soil resource data and maps; the Agriculture Energy Centre oversees research projects and on-farm demonstrations (funded by the Ministry of Energy) to help farmers develop energy-efficient production techniques and alternate energy sources; the Pest Management Section provides programs for growers of apples, peaches, grapes, onions and carrots with efforts to develop integrated pest management programs for field crops.

Specialist advisory and diagnostic services are provided in a number of ways to producers of all crops grown in the province. Branch specialists maintain a close working relationship with many county grower organizations and provincial groups.

The Ontario Asparagus Incentive Program was introduced in 1981 and encourages the planting of 3,000 acres of asparagus. This program has provided 100 applicants with help to plant 1,324 acres at a cost of $455,000 over the first two years of this five-year program funded through the Board of Industrial Leadership and Development.

The Ontario Tender Fruit for Processing Tree Planting Assistance Program is also administered by the branch and, during the first two years of this five-year program, 151 applications have been reimbursed $294,000 for the buying of 50,400 clingstone peach trees and 15,700 Bartlett pear trees.

Also administered by the branch is the Ontario Elite Seed Potato Program. This program provided 79 hundredweight of Pre-Elite, 127 cwt. of Elite I and 852 cwt. of Elite II grades of seed potatoes to the Ontario seed potato industry for planting in 1983. The direct cost of this program, including growers' grants, was $25,700 this year.

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES LABORATORY BRANCH

Higher Profile for Labs

The Agricultural Laboratory Services Branch, as a new entitiy, enabled lab services to become more integrated with extension services, offering technical information on soils, pesticides, product safety and use of feed more directly related to the farming community.

The potential for greater safety and better use of our agricultural resources is enhanced through lab services having a higher profile.

The branch incluides the Provincial Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratory at Guelph, the Leaf Analysis Service at Vineland, the Soil Testing Laboratory Service, the Feed Advisory Service and the Pest Diagnostic and Advisory Clinic housed in and operated by the University of Guelph.

The Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratory performed a total of 23,197 analyses on 13,260 samples during the year. Seventy-three per cent of the samples were involved in research and monitoring of food supplies and the environment.

Other samples were in support of the Pesticide Act, involved in the policing of the use of maleic hydrazide in tobacco or involved in field investigation, help to farmers or to other agencies.

Laboratories carried out 453 analyses on 197 samples in support of the Oleomargarine and Edible Oil Act.

The Soil Testing Service analyzed about 81,000 farm and garden soil samples and 10,852 greenhouse soils.

The Feed Testing Service received and analysed 6,813 samples for crude protein and dry matter and 7,117 for chemical content.

The Leaf Testing Service analysed around 3,300 samples.

The Pest Diagnostic and Advisory Clinic received 4,125 enquiries requiring 2,400 sample diagnoses for pest damage.

Lab Services even got involved in tests of retail samples of maple syrup sent by inspection services in cases where a colored sugar solution is suspected in place of the genuine article.

Members of the laboratory staff published 13 scientific papers, 11 research abstracts, four book chapters, five technical reports, six scientific articles and 14 science presentations.

VETERINARY LABORATORY SERVICES

Greater Demand

The use of the ministry's veterinary laboratory services by farmers continued its steady increase this fiscal year, indicating the growing reliance and importance animal owners and practising veterinarians place on the services.

The Veterinary Laboratory Services Branch administers six labs, the Poultry Health Program including the Hatchery and Supply Flock Policy, and the Fur Farms Program. It provides diagnostic, investigative and consultative services to the livestock industry, the veterinary profession and other ministry programs.

This year, the staff complement at the branch's six laboratories at Brighton, Guelph, Huron Park, Kemptville, New Liskeard and Ridgetown was 96 with 26 veterinarians and other scientists, 36 lab technicians, 8 lab attendants, 3 field staff, 21 secretarial personnel and the supervisor of the Fur Farms Act and the director of the branch.

The branch measured work load by the unit values system established by Statistics Canada. This system measures the technical, clerical and aid time required for each laboratory procedure. In 1982, 9,517,084 work units compared with 1981's total of 9,243,850.

Consultations: Branch staff consult on a daily basis with veterinary practitioners, livestock owners and others who need help with animal disease and related problems. In 1982, there were more than 6,400 office consultations, 2,100 by telephone and 150 in the field.

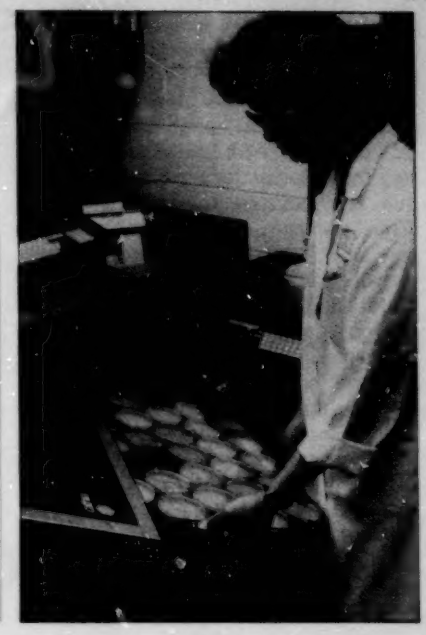
Teaching: The laboratory staff at Kemptville, Huron Park and Ridgetown provided classroom and laboratory instruction in animal health during the year to students at the agricultural technology colleges. At Guelph, the professional staff of the branch, most of whom are adjunct faculty of the University of Guelph, were involved in both the undergraduate and graduate teaching programs of the Ontario Veterinary College.

Meetings: Staff has addressed, attended and taken part in more than 300 veterinary and livestock industry meetings at the local, provincial and national level.

Poultry Health Program: The work load in the Poultry Health Program under the Ontario Hatchery and Supply Flock Policy declined this year with the inception of the federal-provincial Pullorum-Typhoid Eradication Program. However, in the coming year, the work load at the Guelph Laboratory will again increase as new services are provided to the industry.

Fur Farms: The branch, in 1982, issued 312 licences for the production of 548,258 mink pelts and 2,583 fox pelts under the Fur Farms Act. This production represents a total value of $16,831,029.

The branch staff is providing a consultative service to both industry representatives and to individual operators for the detection and control of Aleutian Disease in the breeding herd population of ranched mink. This disease is a viral immunological disorder with serious economic impact.



Finance & Policy

FARM ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS BRANCH

Financial Aid Emphasis

The spotlight during the fiscal year was on the financial programs designed by the ministry to assist producers throughout the province. These programs are administered by the newly created Farm Assistance Programs Branch.

The best-known of these aid programs is the Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program or OFAAP, instituted in 1982, to help viable farm operations in financial difficulty.

This program offers three types of assistance including loan guarantees on deferred interest, interest reduction grants and loan guarantees. It was due to end in December 1982 but was extended through 1983 because of ongoing economic difficulties.

In this fiscal year, 3,400 farmers received assistance through the program's options.

Compensation Programs: The two largest of the 11 compensation or subsidy programs of the branch, Rabies Indemnification and Wolf Damage to Livestock, paid a total of $478,313 in compensation to producers over the fiscal year.

Another $248,272 was paid through the remaining programs.

During the year, there was an extension to March 31, 1986 of the Northern Ontario Livestock Purchasing Assistance Policy and of the Northern Ontario Livestock Transportation Assistance Policy, both aimed at improving breeding stock in that area.

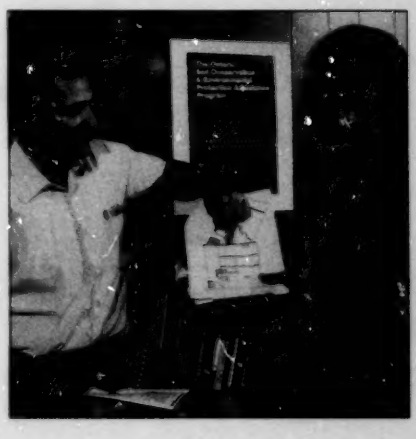
There were also plans formulated during the fiscal year to make future amendments to the Dog Licensing and Livestock and Poultry Protection Act and the Canadian Western Agribition Livestock Transportation Assistance Program to increase the focus of these programs on the changing needs of Ontario farmers.

Policy Development & Implementation:

The branch's policy section was involved during the year in developing a new program, the Beginning Farmer Assistance Program or BFAP, designated to help young, potential farmers get a sound start. The program is to be based on an interest rate subsidy on loans from approved lenders.

BFAP is expected to help about 1,000 new farmers annually for each of the next five years at a cost to the ministry of $135 million over that period.

Significant modifications were also being made this year to the Ontario Farm Tax Reduction Program, which has been in place since 1970.



FINANCE & POLICY

Objectives: To plan the future direction of the ministry's development.

- To encourage stability in producer income levels through crop insurance, income stabilization and other financial assistance programs.

CROP INSURANCE & STABILIZATION

Frost and Hail Hit

In late August 1982, frost devastated crops on the north shore of Lake Erie. As a result, almost one-third of the liability of the Crop Insurance Commission of Ontario on tobacco was paid out in claims by tobacco producers whose crops had been ruined.

July hail storms damaged a wide range of crops, doing most damage to apples.

Adverse growing conditions resulted in severe winterkill in the wheat crop. In this instance, the commission paid out 175 per cent of premium incomes in claims.

Claims were also paid when dry summer weather affected the hay crop in the east and in parts of northern Ontario.

In all, the Canada-Ontario Crop Insurance Plan administered by the commission covered 46 types of crops in 1982. Over 29,000 crops planted on more than 1.8 million acres were insured for $470.5 million.

Claims on damages to 8,300 crops exceeded $74 million.

On the other hand, favorable fall harvest conditions provided some reasonable crop yields and lessened claims on the fund.

The Government of Canada contributed $31,461,958 to the insurance plan in 1982 while the provincial government paid in $18,334,250.

Stabilization Support: The Farm Income Stabilization Commission of Ontario made payments to producers of corn, soybeans and sow-weaner pigs during the year and replaced stabilization plans for other farm commodities.

Plans for winter wheat, white beans, soybeans and corn expired in the summer of 1982 and were replaced with a new three-year plan covering barley, winter wheat, white beans, soybeans and corn.

The Ontario Government's share of corn, soybean and sow-weaner stabilization payments in 1982-83 was $5,957,336.

Stabilization payments are made on registered and eligible production when market prices fall below 95 per cent of the previous five-year average price plus changes in cash costs of production.

Producers participating in these stabilization programs are required to register expected sales and to pay fees in advance equivalent to an estimated one-third of the expected payouts.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

New Corporate Look

Development of a modern computerized financial information and budget control system, known as IPACS, has been a major priority this year of this newly formed branch which provides the ministry with central policy co-ordination and management development.

A fully operational IPACS system was installed ready for the beginning of the 1983-84 fiscal year.

Also developed and tested by the Strategic Planning Branch this year was a prototype Management Information System. This system was developed in co-operation with a representative task committee from other branches and divisions of the ministry.

In analysis and research of factors affecting agriculture, the red meat industry was a major focus. This attention included preparation of several background research papers for a major conference in April, 1983 and in continuing a dialogue with the industry as long-term solutions to its problems.

ECONOMICS BRANCH

Issues & Answers

The newly streamlined Economics Branch of the ministry spent the fiscal year developing ministry positions in tripartite stabilization debates, in the Crow's Nest Pass Grain freight rates issue and in evaluating a number of other programs including the northern Ontario development strategy and allocation of overbase quota in the feather industries.

The branch now operates as a policy analysis and evaluation unit as well as the ministry's source of economic information. It develops and assesses the economic implications of policy alternatives at the request of the minister and senior ministry officials. The branch is also responsible for the agricultural outlook reports and conference.

The branch policy advisors also monitor economic and policy developments in agriculture, agri-business, in the food industry and in other jurisdictions to alert senior management to happenings which may need attention by the ministry.

The Economic Information Unit publishes agriculture statistics, monitors and publishes farm financial information. The Statistics Section collects, compiles and publishes statistics for Ontario, in co-operation with Statistics Canada, as well as carrying out independent surveys and maintaining a sizeable data base for ministry studies.

The Financial Analysis Section completed studies this year of the cost of production for apples, strawberries, greenhouse tomatoes, flue-cured tobacco and potatoes. This section also published a completed updated version of the Farm Business Management Handbook used by extension staff, farmers and researchers as well as by agriculture students as a textbook. This section intends to computerize these models so as to retain the basic information and yet maintain an up-to-date profile of various farm enterprises.

Marketing & Development

FARM PRODUCTS MARKETING BRANCH

Growing Responsibility

During this fiscal year, about 50 commodities, with an estimated farm value of $2.7 billion, were produced and sold through producer-elected marketing boards. In fact, more than 54 per cent of Ontario's gross farm receipts came from regulated commodities, sold through the province's 24 marketing boards.

The Farm Products Marketing Board and the Milk Commission are the supervisory bodies for all the marketing boards. Twenty-two boards are supervised by the Farm Products Marketing Board while two relating to milk and cream are supervised by the Milk Commission. Through these 22 boards, about 70,000 producers marketed their commodities. Corn and beef are the only major commodities not regulated by such boards.

A total of 11,206 licensed producers, made up of 9,866 Group I Pool Producers supplying milk for the fluid trade and 1,340 Group II Pool Producers who are industrial suppliers, sold milk through the Ontario Milk Marketing Board.

Under the re-organization, directors of the entire Marketing and Development area are members of the Farm Products Marketing Board. This innovation has brought broader perspectives and wider knowledge to the analysis and resolution of issues as they arise in the supply management sector.

MARKETING DIVISION

Objectives: To capitalize on import replacement opportunities.

- To encourage the maximum value-added to Ontario foods.
- To promote exports and local consumption of Ontario foods.
- To provide government accountability for the operation of producers' marketing boards.

During the fiscal year, the branch worked with the trade to develop a proposal for the new Grain Elevator Storage Act. On February 18, 1983, a discussion paper was tabled in the Ontario Legislature as a first step in the process of having this act passed into law.

The branch is responsible for administration of the Fund for Milk and Cream Producers and the Live Stock Financial Protection Fund, both under the Farm Products Payments Act.

In the year, the Ontario Cream Producers Marketing Board consisted of about 2,400 licensed producers of farm separated cream.

No claims were made on the Fund for Milk and Cream Producers, administered by the Milk Commission for the protection of dairy producers against payment default by dairy processors. This left a balance, as of March 31, 1983, of $1,146,022 on deposit in the fund.

During the year, however, there were six claims against the new Live Stock Financial Protection Fund administered by the branch. This fund was established on September 1, 1982 to protect beef farmers from payment default by livestock dealers.

Of the six claims, four were paid for a total of $65,340. This left a balance in the fund of $501,371.

Responsibility for this fund is vested in the Livestock Financial Protection Board appointed by Cabinet representing producers, dealers, processors and consumers of beef, except for the branch director who is appointed as vice-chairman of the board.

MARKET DEVELOPMENT

Ontario Foods Relished Here and Abroad

Export Promotion was given increased emphasis in the 1982/83 fiscal year. The staff was expanded to generate new initiatives in the United States and the trade mission program covered a much wider territory as new markets were developed in Europe and Latin America.

Agriculture and Food Minister, Dennis Timbrell, was personally involved in specific trade missions and this has helped to foster the ministry's commitment in export promotion.

The ministry initiated intense export promotion of floriculture and other agri-food products to the United States. Floriculture trade missions were organized to the Central Environmental Trade Show in Columbus, Ohio, and to the Eastern Regional Nurserymen's Association in New York State.

In addition to export missions, the ministry sponsored incoming buyers from the United States to attend the Annual Landscape Ontario Show in Toronto. The $3.8 million worth of export sales were generated by this new initiative. Missions involving both grocery products and agricultural products were taken to new markets in the United States including Cleveland, Ohio, Philadelphia and the Washington/Baltimore area.

The ministry's continuing Export Promotion Program includes many regular trade missions outside the United States — to the Caribbean, Latin America, Europe, the Middle East and Far East markets.

In the Middle East, the ministry participated in trade shows for the second consecutive year and as a result there has been increased awareness among the Middle East buyers for a wide range of Ontario's agriculture and food products. The ministry participated for the first time in Food Asia — the largest food show in Southeast Asia — held this year in Singapore.

Altogether in 1982/83, OMAF-sponsored trade missions have taken 145 Ontario companies to 47 countries. Export sales of Ontario's agriculture and food products in 1982 reached a level of $1.6 billion.

Ontario's export performance in agriculture and food products was enhanced by the ministry's new thrusts in non-traditional markets. As a result of an export promotion by the ministry in co-operation with the Ontario Grain Corn Council, the first shipment of Ontario corn was made to Spain in 1982. Japan and Taiwan were added to the growing list of overseas markets for Ontario exporters of breeding pigs.

The Export Sales Aid Program provided added incentives for Ontario companies to develop overseas markets. This program paid up to 50 per cent for expenses incurred in:

1 — designing and printing export brochures
2 — product formulation for exports
3 — new labelling and packaging for export
4 — point-of-sale materials for export

In 1981/82, 31 companies qualified for financial assistance totalling $150,000.00.

This year focused on a more tightly defined structure for Market Development with the branch encompassing a domestic marketing section as well as the export marketing section.

The Domestic Section continued to place emphasis on a consumer program with the objective of increasing purchase of Ontario food, by creating a greater awareness of the high quality of Ontario produced fresh and processed agricultural food products.

Awareness of the "Foodland Ontario" symbol was reinforced through media advertising, including newspapers, magazines and television. More support was achieved through the integration of this media with the retail merchandising program, resulting in a stronger more cohesive program to consumers in-store. Added emphasis was given to processed Ontario products, with the introduction of an "Ontario Juices" campaign this year.

The Shared-Cost program again provided financial incentives to commodity groups. There was an increased number of participants over the previous year.

FOOD PROCESSING BRANCH

Multi-million Dollar Commitment

Under the BILD Food Processing Assistance Program, the branch co-ordinated government assistance to the food processing industry, amounting to $12.5 million so far. This assistance has levered more than $64.3 million of capital investments from the private sector in plant modernization and expansion.

The new Food Processing Branch's role is to encourage and support further value-added processing for Ontario-grown agricultural products, particularly in areas where import replacement and export opportunities have been identified.

The branch has also been involved in major reviews of the Ontario apple industry and the potential for Ontario sweet corn in the United Kingdom market. The apple study provides basis for further discussion leading to development of a long-term strategy for the apple industry. The sweet corn study, undertaken in conjunction with the Market Development Branch, examined the long-term demand for sweet corn in the U.K. and the action necessary for Ontario sweet corn to be competitive in that market.

In the processed strawberry import replacement research, with the help of the branch, 18 food manufacturers have tested several of the research varieties of strawberries being developed by the ministry in their strawberry products.

DAIRY INSPECTION BRANCH

Services to Producers, Processors, Transporters

Farm Section

The Milk and Cream Quality Program: A substantial increase in the size of penalties for the presence of bacteria, inhibitors or added water in milk was brought in this year at the request of producers under the Milk and Cream Quality Program. This program is directed towards improving the quality of raw milk and cream for processing through farm premises inspection, follow-up calls because of substandard milk quality and laboratory analysis of raw milk sold to processing plants.

Milk plants continued to increase their surveillance of inhibitory substances while penalties against producers have continued to decline. The quality performance has therefore shown improvement.

Cream assistance from BILD in 1982/83 for the purchase of cream containers, cream equipment and on-farm coolers totalled $190,000. There was no manufacture of farm milk coolers in North America prior to the BILD program. Two companies in Ontario are now so engaged.

Laboratory Section: Somatic cell standards along with the milk composition standards were prepared and shipped quarterly to customers in over 90 different laboratories, generating a revenue of more than $80,000 in the past year.

The Central Milk Testing Laboratory plays a leading role in the calibration of analytical equipment used by industry and government across Canada and in the United States.

The laboratory tested all producer composite samples for producer payment and processor billing. Also, consumer packages of beverage milk products from all licensed plants were analyzed twice each month for composition and package fill.

In addition to the above, every producer's milk was tested on a regular basis for bacterial content, antibiotics, somatic cells and added water. Consumer packages of goat's milk were tested for dilution with cow's milk.

Plant Section: Plant inspection staff inspected approximately 200 plants and provided assistance on technical problems encountered by the processors.

Plant audit staff verified milk utilization in dairy plants to ensure that milk and cream producers were paid properly.

Licensing The branch issued over 2,000 licences and certificates under the Milk Act which pertain to milk processing plants, milk distributors and dairy workers. Permits are also issuable to build new or alter old plants.

In 1983 regulations under the Milk Act were passed requiring the licensing of over 300 agent-distributors. The licensing of agent-distributors was completed on August 15, 1983.

(See Appendices I-3, II-1, for this section.)

QUALITY & STANDARDS DIVISION

Objectives: To maintain high standards of quality through every stage of production, processing and distribution to ensure consumption of wholesome agricultural products.

- To ensure the financial protection of agricultural producers.
- To reinforce the "Foodland Ontario" marketing thrust, by applying high standards of quality assurance and grading.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE INSPECTION BRANCH

Grading Makes its Mark

Grading of processing fruit and vegetable crops constituted a significant portion of the branch's responsibilities.

This year saw the evolution of sugar standards and the pricing of the de Chaunac variety of wine grapes on the basis of sugar content. The branch's grape grading program, instituted at the request of the industry to determine grower-processor price levels, was well received and it is expected that this cost recovery program will be extended to other varieties in future years.

The branch inspects fresh fruit and vegetables to ensure a supply of quality produce for consumers and to enhance the demand for Ontario products. The fruit and vegetable marketing boards and associations of the province also rely on this inspection program as an integral component in the marketing of these commodities.

In the Ontario Storage and Packing Assistance Program for fruit and vegetables, administered by the branch, 232 applications were processed this year and

$4,091,400.00 in BILD funds provided toward projects under the program.

In 1982, about 5,000 beekeepers operated 120,000 colonies in 8,000 apiaries. Apiary inspectors examined 40,812 colonies for the foulbrood disease. The branch is responsible for the administration of The Bees Act and The Farm Products Containers Act.

(For Revenue Summary and Apiary Inspection, see Appendix II-2, Table 1.)

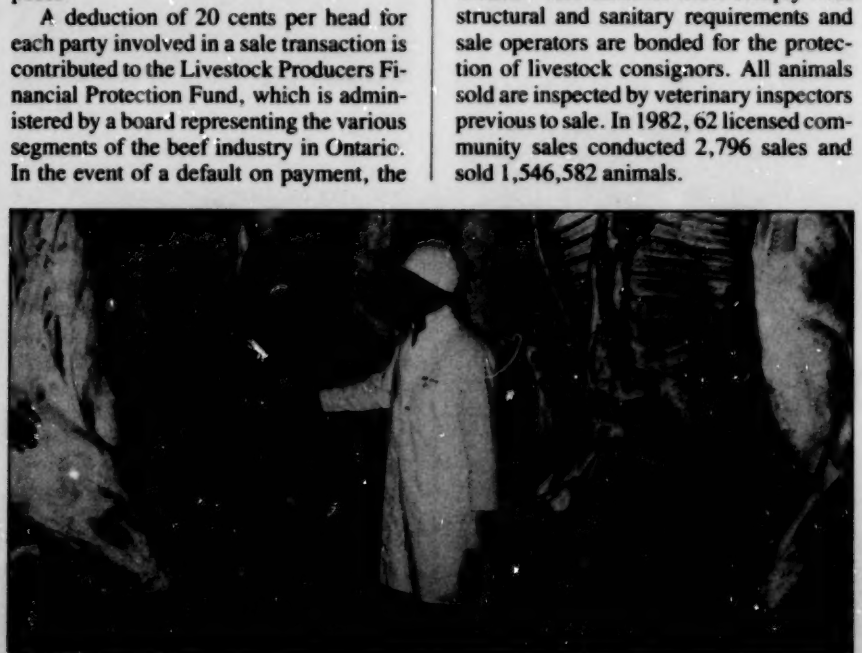
LIVESTOCK INSPECTION BRANCH

New Program for Beef Industry

The Ontario Beef Cattle Financial Protection Program, effective on September 1, was designed to protect producers and other sellers of beef cattle should a buyer default on payment. Livestock dealers are licensed under the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act and must promptly pay for cattle purchased for slaughter or for further feeding for beef production purposes.

A deduction of 20 cents per head for each party involved in a sale transaction is contributed to the Livestock Producers Financial Protection Fund, which is administered by a board representing the various segments of the beef industry in Ontario. In the event of a default on payment, the fund pays 90 per cent of the seller's claim. Livestock dealers must demonstrate financial responsibility before a licence is issued. In the licence year 1982/83, there were 574 livestock dealers licensed.

Live Stock Community Sales: The Live Stock Community Sales Act requires licensing of all livestock community sales in Ontario. Sale facilities must comply with structural and sanitary requirements and sale operators are bonded for the protection of livestock consignors. All animals sold are inspected by veterinary inspectors previous to sale. In 1982, 62 licensed community sales conducted 2,796 sales and sold 1,546,582 animals.



Meat Inspection: During 1982 there were 294 plants licensed under the Meat Inspection Act (Ontario). The meat inspection service provided in these plants protects public health by assuring a wholesome meat supply and encourages consumer confidence in the meat industry. In 1982 there were 936,620 red meat carcasses and 8,170,547 poultry carcasses inspected and "Ontario Approved".

Dead Animal Disposal: The dead animal disposal program protects the public from consumption of meat from animals dying of causes other than slaughter. The program assists in the prevention of the spread of livestock diseases and in the protection of the environment.

(See Appendices III-1, 2, 3, 4, for this section.)

Investigative Unit

With the introduction of the Beef Cattle Financial Protection Program in September, the investigative workload increased dramatically and it was necessary to increase the strength of the unit by two additional investigators effective January 1, 1983.

The Investigative Unit is engaged in the primary *enforcement* of The Dead Animal Disposal Act, The Oleomargarine Act, The Edible Oil Products Act and the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act. Investigations are conducted into suspected violations of the other acts administered in the Quality and Standards Division, particularly The Meat Inspection Act which in concert with the Dead Animal Disposal Act is designed to protect the human food chain.

During the past year of operation, 75 charges were laid for offences under the various acts.

The services of the investigative unit are also utilized by other branches of the ministry, particularly where fraudulent activity is suspected on the part of applicants for financial assistance under the various ministry programs.

FOODLAND PRESERVATION BRANCH

Better Protection for Farmland

One achievement of the branch during the year was a significant revision to the Food Land Guidelines policy. This revision, announced in February 1983, ensures that the extraction of mineral aggregates in agricultural areas does not reduce the amount of agricultural land available in the province.

Future provincial approval for aggregate extraction on farmland will be conditional upon rehabilitation to substantially the same level of agricultural capability.

FOODLAND PRESERVATION & IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Objectives: To preserve the agricultural land resource.

- To increase the productivity of farmland.

The Foodland Preservation Branch was re-organized and expanded in January 1983, to increase the ministry level of service to implement Food Land Guidelines. In the five years these guidelines have been in place, the majority of municipalities in farming areas of the province have revised their official plans to incorporate the policies of the guidelines.

During the year, this branch reviewed various planning and development applications for compliance with the guidelines: 39 official plans, 232 official plan amendments, 123 plans of subdivisions, 3,138 severances, nine highway proposals, 12 pipeline proposals and 50 applications for gravel pit operations.

Branch staff also served as expert witnesses at 43 Ontario Municipal Board hearings to support application of the Food Land Guidelines.

The staff of the branch represented agricultural land interests on study groups to identify alternative routes for hydro lines in eastern and southwestern Ontario, on the Parkway Belt Steering Committee, the Niagara Escarpment Plan and on the Ontario Pipeline Coordinating Committee and the Ontario Waste Management Corporation.

Under the Farm Lease Program, the branch provided expertise for leasing of about 50,000 acres of government-owned land to 500 farmers.

The branch found, during the year, that the total non-resident land interests represent about one per cent of Ontario's agricultural land; the branch monitors this farmland ownership by people not residing in Canada, under the provisions of the Non-Resident Agricultural Land Interests Registration Act. (See Appendix VI-1.)

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS BRANCH

Farmstead Program Big Success

The Ontario Farmstead Improvement Program, run by the branch, encouraged needed improvements to fencing and farm structures and generated local employment. Under the program, $13.3 million was paid for 10,860 projects costing a total of $35.1 million. These projects provided 1.6 million hours of employment. The program ended in July 1982.

The branch is currently completing an agricultural resource inventory comprised of land use and drainage sections. This work is funded under the Canada-Ontario Job Creation Program. Information has been mapped on a township basis and will be distributed.

Meanwhile, other programs administered by the branch included The Ontario Seasonal Housing Assistance Program, a three-year, government shared-cost project. The program helps producers provide approved housing for seasonal workers. During this year, $800,000 was paid to 153 farmers.

A total of 2,942 loans valued at $44 million remain in force from the Ontario Junior Farmer Establishment Program, which ended in 1969, as a source of mortgage loans to farmers. During the year, the branch saw the discharging of 57 of these loans. The last loans will be discharged in 1999.

Under the Community Pastures Program, 5,049 cattle were carried on the 12 pastures in operation during the fiscal year. This program gives small-scale livestock farmers access to off-farm pastures to increase the carrying capacity of their home farms.

The Incentives for Industries in Rural Ontario Program, also administered by the branch, provided job opportunities for

1,500 rural people by helping industries to establish or expand in rural area. This program has now ended.

A major part of the branch's work is to make available drainage grants to Ontario municipalities. (See Appendix VIII, Tables 1-16.)

The Ontario Drainage Tribunal, established under The Drainage Act to settle technical and financial complaints on drainage projects, settled 61 cases during the fiscal year at an operating cost of $143,000.

The branch also oversees the Tile Drainage Act through which municipalities lend money to farmers at low rates of interest for tile draining agricultural lands and issue debentures to the Treasurer of Ontario.

During the year, under the Agricultural Tile Drainage Installation Act, a related piece of legislation, two part-time inspectors from the branch performed 400 spot-check inspections on drainage contractors.

Also, a total of 91 machine operators attended three educational courses presented by the branch.

It also administers Canada-Ontario Economic Agreements that relate to agriculture. The Eastern Ontario Subsidiary Agreement of 1979, designated $14 million for agriculture and has been used for programs such as The Municipal Outlet Drainage Program. The Northern Ontario Rural Development Agreement provided $4.7 million to improve or expand the farmland base, demonstrate new technology or develop markets for local produce.

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH

Award Winner

One superior award and four awards of excellence were won by the branch in the 1983 International Agricultural Communicators in the Agricultural (ACE) awards competition.

It was the branch's best showing in 10 years, winning five of the possible 25 categories open to agricultural communicators across North America. The awards were given for radio news and feature programs, a color brochure and last year's new magazine-style Annual Report.

As well, the branch received a top award from the Canadian Farm Writers' Federation in November for radio news reporting.

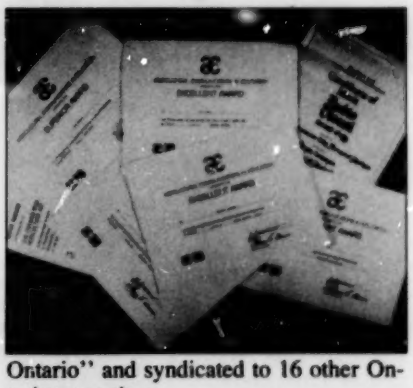
Although re-organization has not affected the branch itself, a new planning and special events unit has been formed to coordinate the communications services required to publicize a program or specific event such as Agri-Food Week.

Branch services include radio and television, news releases and speeches, exhibits, audio-visual services, publications and media relations.

Technical Publications: The publications unit of the branch processed 187 manuscripts during the year. About 900 separate technical publications have been available from the Communications Branch.

Television: The Television Service produced a weekly television show with a new format on CHCH-TV Hamilton. "Town and Country Ontario" provides a blend of rural and urban news and information of interest to a very wide audience.

Some 204 news and feature programs were produced for "Town and Country



Ontario" and syndicated to 16 other Ontario TV stations.

In support of OMAF extension, education, and rural organizations projects, 176 video tapes were produced.

Television production assistance was also provided to other Ontario Government ministries and agencies.

Press/Radio Production: These regular monthly radio programs, Farm News, Consumer Services and Farm Safety, are supplied to more than 40 radio stations. Other duties of this unit included media relations for the minister's tours of rural Ontario and for the International Plowing Match. A press kit is prepared for the match and a spring gardening kit is an annual task prepared for farm and popular press. The media are further served by this unit with Agri-Pac, a package of camera-ready news releases on topical items, distributed every three weeks. Consumer Update keeps consumers informed with home-making features four times a year.

Motion Picture Production: "Soil Today — Food Tomorrow", a 25-minute documentary addressing soil erosion problems and their solutions, was released in March of this year. This film was a sequel to "Land — Our Last Resource". A 15-minute motivational film, called "Life and Limb", promoted farm safety.

In production is a 25-minute historical documentary and four or five television shorts concerning two-hundred-year-old farms in Ontario. These are scheduled for release in the first quarter of 1984 as a contribution to Ontario's Bicentennial Celebrations.

Exhibits: The branch's exhibit service presented ministry educational exhibits at 14 major fairs and exhibitions during the year and sent portable exhibits to ministry staff and others for 422 showings at 120 different events through the province such as conferences, shopping mall food promotion weeks, fall fairs and similar events.

Audio Visual: Professional photographers and darkroom facilities provide black and white, color and transparency photography. The photographers handled more than 244 assignments in support of the ministry's promotion, teaching and extension programs. In addition, films, video tapes and slide sets produced by OMAF were aired on TV Ontario, cable system stations as well as on agricultural programs on commercial TV stations.

Farm Market News Service: Altogether, 42 Ontario radio stations, three TV stations, one U.S. radio station, a news wire network and about four rural newspapers carry one or more OMAF commodity market reports. Their call-ins total an average of 1500 a month. In addition, monthly call-ins by the public and agribusiness in general total about 7,500.

Currently, the service provides seven commodity programs on a daily basis with most of these updated twice a day. A total of 13 broadcasts are produced each day.

Appendix I - 1

MILK QUALITY PROGRAM

Raw Milk Quality — On December 31, 1982 there was a total of 11,342 producers producing milk (GROUP I — 9,950; GROUP II — 1,392). All milk produced had to meet the same Grade A quality standards.

Bacteria Count x 1000	0-9	10-19	20-49	50-74	75-99	100
Number	62,828	31,184	25,223	5,566	2,859	6,900
Per cent	46.7	23.2	18.7	4.1	2.1	5.1

The Somatic Cell Count measures the number of somatic cells or leucocytes in milk. The provincial average for 1982 was 387,675 cells/ml of milk.

Somatic Cell Count x 1000	0-299	300-499	500-799	799
Number	53,165	44,407	23,140	6,311
Per cent	41.9	35.0	18.2	5.0

Test for Inhibitors — Each producer's milk is tested once a month for inhibitors. In addition, most loads of milk are checked by plants. The producer samples on loads suspected of containing inhibitors are also checked. Only 419 samples or 0.310 per cent were found to be positive.

Added Water — The milk of every producer is routinely monitored for added water. A total of 675 samples suspected of containing added water were rechecked by a follow-up procedure and 173 were found to contain added water.

Appendix I - 2

NUMBER OF QUALITY PENALTIES

	January - April 1982		May - December 1983	
Bacteria penalties	$0.60/L	406	$1.00/L	818
	$1.20/L	140	$3.00/L	268
	$5.00/L	87	$5.00/L	126
Inhibitor penalties	$0.60/L	96	$2.00/L	200
	$1.20/L	17	$4.00/L	41
			$6.00/L	12
			$8.00/L	3
Added water penalties	$0.60/L	73	$2.00/L	81
	$1.20/L	5	$4.00/L	13
			$6.00/L	5
			$8.00/L	2

Appendix I - 3

LICENCES ISSUED JUNE 1, 1982 to MAY 31, 1983

Fluid	**Number**
Processor-distributor	66
Non-processor-distributor	183
Warehouse-distributor	22
TOTAL	271
Types of Manufacturing Plants	
Creameries	25
Cheese factories	63
Concentrated (including fluid by-product)	66
Ice-cream manufacturing	27
Milk receiving	5
Reprocessing and packaging	18
TOTAL (194 plants licensed)	204

Appendix II - 1

CENTRAL MILK TESTING LABORATORY

WORK LOAD (April 1, 1982-March 31, 1983)

Description	Number of Samples	Number of Analyses
TESTING UNDER 3-PARTY AGREEMENT		
Official composite samples	273,012	819,036
Repeat tests	20,654	61,962
Preparation and testing of calibration milks (in lab use)	6,394	19,182
Preparation and testing of control milks (in lab use)	7,918	23,754
Preparation and testing of standard solutions	8,049	24,147
Statistical repeats	11,701	35,103
Service samples	10,739	32,217
Milk fat (Mojonnier test)	1,717	1,717
Protein (Kjeldahl test)	1,668	1,668
Lactose (polarimetric)	1,519	1,519
Freezing point	34,666	34,666
Turbidity tests	767	767
Phosphatase tests	518	518
Random samples	605	605
Preparation and testing of calibration samples for research, U of G, dairy plants and DHIC laboratories	38,399	38,399
Babcock tests	0	0
Standard comparison samples prepared	960	960
Acid degree determinations	569	569
Special requested miscellaneous samples fat protein, lactose)	1,007	1,007
Other samples tested	94	282
Goat milk samples & miscellaneous tests	642	1,926
Special calibration samples for a fee	1,220	0
Subtotal	422,818	1,100,004
TESTING FOR REGULATORY FUNCTIONS		
Package milk products	7,963	7,963
Freezing point	6,233	6,233
Density	4,048	4,048
Total solids	533	533
Milk grade tests	3,735	3,735
Delvo tests	303	303
Cottage cheese grade tests	104	104
Electrophoreses — goats milk	0	0
Coulter counter	160,902	160,902
Micro biological tests	176	176
Somatic cell control	1,438	1,438
Calibration samples for Coulter counter	2,460	9,450
Subtotal	187,895	194,885
TOTAL	610,713	1,294,889

Appendix II - 2

FRUIT & VEGETABLE INSPECTION BRANCH
SUMMARY OF REVENUE

LICENCES	1981/82	1982/83
Controlled atmosphere storage	$ 945	$ 988
Nursery operators and dealers	222	189
Produce dealers	12,275	12,200
TOTAL	$ 13,442	$ 13,377
GRADING SERVICES		
Apple	$9,846	$7,075
Asparagus	5,143	5,002
Bean	8,019	12,925
Cauliflower	—	378
Cherry	16,472	32,929
Cucumber	3,684	3,190
Grape (juice)	—	795
Grape (wine)	—	20,072
Lettuce	9,240	2,751
Pea	3,456	4,054
Potato	22,574	28,830
Tobacco (burley)	3,932	8,056
Tobacco (flue-cured)	19,036	18,266
Tomato	406,094	622,737
Miscellaneous grading	1,270	865
TOTAL	$508,766	$767,925

September 1983

Appendix II

ONTARIO APIARY INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION FOR 1982

COUNTY	INSPECTION				REGISTRATION	
	APIARIES		COLONIES			
	Inspected	Diseased	Inspected	Diseased	Apiaries	Colonies
ALGOMA	29	-	127	-	50	284
BRANT	92	3	576	4	151	1,541
BRUCE	18	3	151	4	182	3,577
COCHRANE	4	-	64	-	34	210
DUFFERIN	48	3	418	10	182	1,659
DUNDAS	13	1	252	7	93	1,797
DURHAM	164	5	1,362	5	380	3,492
ELGIN	71	2	600	3	147	1,838
ESSEX	72	1	849	1	102	1,752
FRONTENAC	27	-	236	-	196	2,255
GLENGARRY	17	1	288	1	153	2,949
GRENVILLE	101	5	1,114	25	132	1,539
GREY	110	4	800	15	400	7,538
HALDIMAND-NORFOLK	145	2	2,250	10	314	4,663
HALIBURTON	21	-	86	-	35	125
HALTON	52	5	319	20	222	2,379
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH	315	18	2,280	26	292	2,768
HASTINGS	95	-	943	-	265	4,517
HURON	39	3	450	16	249	4,3230
KENORA	1	-	18	-	36	135
KENT	17	1	81	1	97	471
LAMBTON	5	2	60	7	129	2,436
LANARK	187	21	2,943	73	192	3,002
LEEDS	101	1	636	4	169	2,342
LENNOX/ADDINGTON	83	2	779	3	87	2,356
MANITOULIN	30	1	71	1	48	546
MIDDLESEX	159	4	1,260	14	242	3,052
MUSKOKA	19	-	111	-	51	242
NIAGARA	2	-	18	-	49	211
NORTHUMBERLAND	156	2	1,630	11	221	2,499
OTTAWA-CARLETON	197	18	2,754	127	313	5,275
OXFORD	42	5	558	8	138	1,415
PARRY SOUND	22	0	148	-	75	350
PEEL	77	1	681	4	226	1,970
PERTH	50	2	657	3	136	1,687
PETERBOROUGH	71	1	588	5	181	2,191
PRESCOTT	57	2	909	12	70	1,352
PRINCE EDWARD	72	11	957	22	136	1,128
RAINY RIVER	24	2	198	10	67	529
RENFREW	66	11	988	20	202	3,564
RUSSELL	33	3	331	6	50	534
SIMCOE	130	4	1,517	12	479	5,950
STORMONT	68	2	1,088	8	107	2,310
SUDBURY	71	-	276	-	94	513
THUNDER BAY	100	-	512	-	62	320
TIMISKAMING	10	1	229	2	67	1,304
VICTORIA	132	3	1,843	21	131	1,997
WATERLOO	143	2	1,060	2	216	2,452
WELLINGTON	107	-	1,005	-	227	2,788
YORK	192	5	2,121	16	342	2,620

Appendix III - 1

LIVESTOCK INSPECTION BRANCH

SUMMARY OF RED MEAT CARCASSES — 1982

Steers	66,033
Heifers	69,544
Cows	12,307
Bulls	7,402
Calves	59,484
Market hogs	271,423
Sows	7,087
Boars	4,119
Stags	384
Ridglings	355
Sheep	23,127
Lambs	72,450
Goats	12,321
Other (buffalo, deer, etc.)	62
Rabbits	328,522

Appendix III - 2

SUMMARY OF POULTRY CARCASSES — 1983

Chickens	7,259,324
Fowl	385,816
Turkeys	80,984
Ducks	13,633
Geese	9,543
Quail	394,952
Pheasants	13,141
Partridge	10,632
Pigeons	1,706
Guinea fowl	816

Appendix III - 3

COMMUNITY SALES JANUARY 1 - DECEMBER 31 — 1982 & 1981

	1982	1981
Cattle sold for slaughter	329,527	337,279
Cattle sold back to country	317,748	320,885
Calves	200,873	194,934
Hogs	641,941	794,399
Horses	6,803	6,140
Sheep and goats	50,353	42,119
TOTAL ANIMALS	**1,546,582**	**1,696,419**
Licences Issued	67	69
Special Licences	44	40
Sales Conducted	2,796	2,991

Beef Cattle Financial Protection Program
Licences Issued for 1982/83 — Between Sept. 1/82 - Mar. 31/83 = 574

Appendix III - 4

DEAD ANIMAL DISPOSAL ACT

NUMBER OF DEAD ANIMALS COLLECTED — 1982

Cattle	41,442
Calves	74,435
Horses	2,237
Swine	98,929
Sheep & lamb	4,642
Goats	952
Other	539

Appendix IV - 1

PROVINCIAL PESTICIDES RESIDUE TESTING LAB

Distribution of chemical analyses performed for Ontario Government Ministries 1982-1983[1]

	OMAF Interval	U. of G. &[2] Env. Canada	Natural Resources	Environ-ment	Health, Transportation & Communications, & Provincial Police
Animal Origin					
Insecticide	822	2,215	526	15	21
Fungicide	105	0	0	1	0
Herbicide	28	4	118	8	40
Organo pollutants	389	2,336	568	1	2
Metals & non metals	958	93	206	0	5
Subtotal	2,302	4,648	1,418	25	68
Vegetable origin					
Insecticide	572	1,225	52	20	6
Fungicide	1,500	536	0	21	0
Herbicide	1,899[3]	339	14	649	7
Organo pollutants	25	8	0	0	0
Metals & non metals	539	4	0	1	0
Subtotal	4,535	2,112	66	691	13
Mineral origin					
Insecticide	437	425	0	162	10
Fungicides	147	2	0	53	0
Herbicide	2,890	537	230	788	10
Organo pollutants	85	1	0	10	18
Metals & non metals	805	588	0	46	75
Subtotal	4,364	1,553	230	1,059	113
Grand Total	11,201	8,313	1,714	1,775	194
Sample submission	7,211	4,242	662	1,049	96

[1]A total of 23,197 analyses were conducted on 13,260 samples.
[2]Agriculture & Food performed 4,374 analyses jointly with Environment Canada and 3,939 analyses jointly with the University of Guelph.
[3]1,534 samples of tobacco were analysed for maleic hydrazide.

Appendix IV - 2

VETERINARY LABORATORY SERVICES

SUMMARY OF CONSIGNMENTS AND SPECIMENS RECEIVED (1981/82)

Laboratory	No. of Consignments		No. of Specimens	
	1981	1982	1981	1982
Brighton	4,595	4,456	38,680	38,592
Guelph	29,951	32,539	133,297	138,332
Hatchery Supply flock Policy			480,607	291,638
*Aleutian Disease			25,370	39,417
Huron Park	3,724	3,778	44,129	40,824
Kemptville	6,123	6,026	52,259	49,679
New Liskeard	1,821	2,182	10,122	9,501
Ridgetown	3,399	3,572	19,399	20,577
	49,613	52,553	803,863	628,540**

* Joint Program with Ontario Veterinary College

** Decrease 1981-1982 — Because of federal/provincial Pullorum-Typhoid Eradication Program — Reduction in Field Blood Testing

Appendix V

AGRICULTURAL REPRESENTATIVES BRANCH

GENERAL PUBLICITY

In addition to the individual and group contacts, the Agricultural Representatives Branch is also involved in disseminating information by mass media.

Press releases	1,478
Special press releases	1,484
Radio broadcasts	1,634
Television	125
Newsletters	1,235
Brochures distributed	139,043
Factsheets distributed	435,442
Bulletins distributed	588,119

SUMMARY OF CONTACTS 1982/83

TOPICS	INDIVIDUAL CONTACTS				GROUP CONTACTS	
	Farm Visits	Office Visits	Telephone Contacts	Other	No. of Groups Contacted	Attendance at Group Meetings
Farm business management	7,126	10,136	26,721	2,771	954	35,845
Livestock management						
Dairy	3,613	4,283	13,846	1,339	1,018	67,880
Beef	1,990	3,197	7,222	1,070	523	27,360
Swine	687	1,634	3,631	342	241	21,871
Other	954	1,946	5,001	847	220	7,834
Soil and crop management	7,022	15,325	35,857	2,359	1,026	56,588
General extension activities	10,065	42,602	78,125	5,460	2,558	138,765
TOTAL	31,457	79,123	170,403	14,188	6,540	356,143

Appendix VI

NON-RESIDENT AGRICULTURAL LAND INTERESTS REGISTRATION ACT

Agricultural Land Interests Registered by Non-Resident to March 31, 1983

County/Municipality	No. of Properties	Total Acreage
ALGOMA	2	205
BRANT	12	1,197
BRUCE	44	9,146
COCHRANE	25	1,067
DUFFERIN	8	1,481
DURHAM	31	1,718
ELGIN	22	3,012
ESSEX	65	5,192
FRONTENAC	4	3,143
GREY	12	2,276
HALDIMAND-NORFOLK	36	6,982
HALIBURTON	2	4,769
HALTON	67	10,105
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH	9	798
HASTINGS	6	2,117
HURON	89	14,095
KENORA	1	132
KENT	34	3,315
LAMBTON	86	11,134
LANARK	4	680
LEEDS & GRENVILLE	12	1,289
LENNOX & ADDINGTON	9	3,297
MANITOULIN	9	3,535
METRO TORONTO	9	361
MIDDLESEX	37	5,399
MUSKOKA	22	844
NIAGARA	21	1,399
NIPISSING	0	0
NORTHUMBERLAND	8	346
OTTAWA-CARLETON	12	3,058
OXFORD	15	2,722
PARRY SOUND	6	6,478
PEEL	26	1,896
PERTH	64	7,071
PETERBOROUGH	7	710
PRESCOTT & RUSSELL	18	1,918
PRINCE EDWARD	19	2,761
RAINY RIVER	104	16,626
RENFREW	7	1,377
SIMCOE	41	3,345
STORMONT, DUNDAS & GLENGARRY	29	4,755
SUDBURY	0	0
THUNDER BAY	3	308
TIMISKAMING	10	2,199
VICTORIA	6	1,008
WATERLOO	39	3,622
WELLINGTON	24	3,264
YORK	34	3,324
ONTARIO TOTAL	1,150	165,476

Appendix VII

ECONOMICS BRANCH

Value of Shipments, Food Processing Industry, 1980

Industry	Value of Shipments		Ontario as a % of Canada
	Ontario	Canada	
	$ million		%
Slaughtering & meat processing	2,601	6,944	37
Poultry processors	373	989	38
Fruit & vegetable processing	842	1,554	54
Dairy products	1,484	4,309	34
Flour & breakfast cereals	493	923	53
Biscuit manufacturing	175	373	47
Bakeries	412	1,189	35
Miscellaneous food processors	1,629	2,877	57
Confectionery manufacturers	565	779	73
Soft drink manufacturers	426	1,072	40
Distilleries	378	679	56
Wineries	73	170	43
Breweries	484	1,206	40
TOTAL*	**9,935**	**23,064**	**43**

* Excludes feed industry, sugar, tobacco and vegetable oil industries. Ontario's share of these commodities is not available.

Appendix VIII - 1

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
ALGOMA				
Day, Bright & Add'l	1	1	4,000	
Johnson	2	2	16,200	
St. Joseph	1	1	7,800	
Tarbutt & Tarbutt	3	2	15,100	
Thessalon	2	1	8,100	
Sault Ste. Marie	1	1	17,700	68,900
BRANT				
Brantford	4	6	39,000	
Burford	4	8	61,300	
Dumfries South	2	2	20,300	120,600
BRUCE				
Albemarle	1	0*	3,600	
Arran	7	20	143,900	
Brant	9	22	210,000	
Bruce	3	7	41,300	
Carrick	1	5	42,800	
Culross	5	7	38,100	
Eastnor	1	3	29,100	
Elderslie	1	9	107,200	
Greenock	4	11	51,900	
Huron	7	44	303,300	
Kincardine	5	27	115,700	
Kinloss	4	12	93,800	
Lindsay	2	4	27,700	
Saugeen	3	9	59,500	1,267,900
COCHRAINE (DISTRICT)				
Timmins	1	3	11,800	11,800
DUFFERIN				
Amaranth	5	10	77,800	
Garafraxa, East	6	6	49,500	
Luthur, East	5	12	111,500	
Melancthon	1	1	4,700	243,500
DUNDAS				
Matilda	7	35	239,500	
Mountain	7	34	229,000	
Williamsburg	7	17	110,100	
Winchester	8	47	331,200	909,800
DURHAM (REGION)	8			
TOWN				
Newcastle		11	86,200	
Oshawa		1	10,500	
Pickering		1	7,500	

Appendix VIII - 2

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
TOWNSHIPS				
Brock		11	62,700	
Scugog		9	72,700	
Uxbridge		3	18,900	258,500
ELGIN				
Aldborough	4	43	374,500	
Bayham	5	25	173,200	
Dorchester, South	2	5	37,800	
Dunwich	8	60	404,700	
Malahide	4	22	225,000	
Southwold	2	13	97,500	
Yarmouth	4	8	89,100	1,401,800
ESSEX				
Anderson	3	5	33,400	
Colchester, North	6	10	77,500	
Colchester, South	4	11	80,800	
Gosfield North	3	17	134,900	
Gosfield South	5	10	75,400	
Maidstone	6	16	128,000	
Malden	2	4	28,900	
Mersea	7	66	406,000	
Pelee Island	2	4	21,100	
Rochester	2	10	64,100	
Sandwich South	4	5	23,000	
Sandwich West	2	3	14,400	
Tilbury North	4	22	172,100	
Tilbury West	7	17	127,800	1,387,400
FRONTENAC				
Howe Island	1	2	22,700	
Pittsburgh	1	2	31,100	
Portland	2	2	13,600	
Storrington	1	1	13,400	80,800
GLENGARRY				
Charlottenburgh	8	26	115,800	
Kenyon	8	21	122,500	
Lancaster	7	36	328,600	
Lochiel	7	25	121,500	688,400
GRENVILLE				
Augusta	2	3	25,100	
Edwardsburgh	5	9	52,700	
Gower, South	3	5	35,600	
Oxford-on-Rideau	2	4	31,500	
Wolford	2	4	42,000	186,900
GREY				
Bentinck	4	5	42,500	
Derby	2	2	13,400	

Appendix VIII - 3

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
Egremont	5	10	71,800	
Euphrasia	1	1	2,700	
Glenelg	1	1	6,800	
Holland	2	1	3,700	
Normanby	3	12	84,000	
Proton	5	6	58,500	
Sullivan	6	8	57,700	
Sydenham	1	2	5,500	
Keppel	1	1	3,100	349,700
HALDIMAND-NORFOLK (REGION)	9			
CITY				
Nanticoke		16	152,500	
TOWNS				
Dunnville		11	81,600	
Haldimand		5	45,700	
TOWNSHIPS				
Delhi		18	153,400	
Norfolk		29	184,700	617,900
HALTON (REGION)	6			
TOWNS				
Burlington		1	8,000	
Halton Hills		3	19,900	
Milton		5	26,700	54,600
HAMILTON-WENTWORTH (REGION)	7			
TOWNS				
Ancaster		3	16,900	
TOWNSHIPS				
Flamborough		9	100,600	
Glanbrook		2	24,600	
Stoney Creek		3	15,000	157,100
HASTINGS				
Hungerford	1	1	8,000	
Huntingdon	2	0*	20,000	
Rawdon	4	4	15,700	
Sidney	5	7	43,600	
Thurlow	3	4	40,500	
Tyendinaga	2	3	27,000	154,800

Appendix VIII - 4

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
HURON				
Ashfield	7	29	178,800	
Colborne	3	10	68,700	
Goderich	5	22	95,000	
Grey	8	34	238,000	
Hay	9	29	242,500	
Howick	6	12	101,000	
Hullett	6	25	172,000	
Morris	9	27	180,900	
McKillop	8	45	304,600	
Stanley	8	36	306,000	
Stephen	9	41	341,400	
Tuckersmith	8	23	252,600	
Turnberry	3	9	75,700	
Usborne	9	30	259,600	
East Wawanosh	5	11	62,900	
West Wawanosh	5	11	56,200	2,935,900
KENT				
Camden	7	19	120,100	
Chatham	7	28	207,900	
Dover	2	21	149,800	
Harwich	9	38	322,200	
Howard	8	18	131,700	
Orford	10	27	262,400	
Raleigh	8	48	266,300	
Romney	5	27	183,700	
Tilbury East	6	41	345,600	
Zone	3	10	57,000	2,046,700
LAMBTON				
VILLAGE				
Oil Springs	1	1	12,200	
TOWNSHIPS				
Bosanquet	9	44	207,200	
Brooke	8	28	321,300	
Dawn	8	45	440,800	
Enniskillen	4	60	466,600	
Euphemia	6	20	147,300	
Moore	4	26	175,000	
Plympton	3	37	282,200	
Sarnia	4	15	153,100	
Sombra	6	68	570,000	
Warwick	8	49	415,000	3,190,700

Appendix VIII - 5

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
LANARK				
Bathurst	4	9	38,600	
Beckwith	2	4	43,700	
Drummond	2	7	51,700	
Pakenham	1	4	14,700	
Ramsay	3	5	25,200	173,900
LEEDS				
Bastard & S Burgess	1	3	18,700	
Elizabethtown	1	1	11,500	
Escott, Front of	1	1	7,000	
Kitley	1	3	12,300	
Leeds & Lansdowne, Front of	3	6	35,300	
Leeds & Lansdowne, Rear of	1	1	7,800	
South Cosby	1	2	13,700	
Yonge & Escott, Rear of	1	1	2,900	
Yonge, Front of	1	1	3,600	112,800
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON				
Adolphustown	2	1	26,600	
Camden East	1	2	10,800	
Ernestown	4	3	33,200	
North Fredericksburgh	1	1	10,500	
Richmond	2	4	22,200	
South Fredericksburgh	4	3*	25,500	128,800
MANITOULIN				
Carnavon	1	0*	4,900	
Tehkummah	1	2	17,300	22,200
MIDDLESEX				
Adelaide	3	28	259,900	
Ailsa Craig	1	1	7,000	
Biddulph	6	25	233,800	
Caradoc	6	10	60,800	
Delaware	2	6	41,500	
Dorchester, North	6	10	61,400	
Ekfrid	7	16	160,300	
Lobo	3	19	195,000	
London	8	31	255,400	
Metcalfe	6	18	148,700	
Mosa	9	23	116,400	
McGillivray	8	46	323,400	
Nissouri, West	7	12	85,800	
Westminster	7	10	85,300	
Williams, East	8	25	190,500	
Williams, West	3	23	130,000	2,355,200

Appendix VIII - 6

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
NIAGARA (REGION)	7			
CITY				
St. Catharines		4	20,800	
TOWNS				
Lincoln		41	261,300	
Niagara-on-the-Lake		31	248,300	
Pelham		3	12,300	
TOWNSHIPS				
Wainfleet		4	56,100	
West Lincoln		10	68,700	667,500
NIPISSING				
Caldwell	5	14	99,900	
Chisholm	1	0*	4,100	
Springer	2	8	79,700	183,700
NORTHUMBERLAND				
Brighton	3	7	61,200	
Haldimand	1	1	4,100	
Hamilton	5	9	69,900	
Hope	4	9	69,900	
Murray	5	5	45,100	
Percy	3	6	17,200	
Seymour	1	2	6,100	273,500
OTTAWA-CARLETON (REGION)	8			
Cumberland		23	184,000	
Goulbourn		12	98,700	
Kanata-March		1	13,900	
Nepean		6	36,100	
Osgoode		27	203,700	
Rideau		14	99,700	
West Carleton		11	111,000	747,100
OXFORD COUNTY	10			
Blandford-Blenheim		17	151,600	
East Zorra-Tavistock		23	132,800	
Norwich		24	171,700	
South-West Oxford		17	156,500	
Zorra		55	490,300	1,102,900
PEEL (REGION)	3			
Caledon		8	43,700	43,700

Appendix VIII - 7

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
PERTH				
Blanshard	6	17	124,400	
Downie	6	29	173,200	
Easthope, North	4	8	92,500	
Easthope, South	1	7	32,600	
Ellice	6	39	335,800	
Elma	8	48	321,900	
Fullarton	8	33	265,100	
Hibbert	8	28	155,700	
Logan	7	28	171,700	
Mitchell	2	1	17,200	
Mornington	8	24	170,400	
Wallace	7	25	128,400	1,988,900
PETERBOROUGH				
Asphodel	2	2	11,100	
Cavan	2	2	3,000	
Dummer	1	2	6,300	
Ennismore	1	2	4,100	
Otonabee	3	8	42,300	
Smith	2	2	16,600	
South Monaghan	2	4	16,100	99,500
PRESCOTT				
Caledonia	7	27	189,600	
Hawkesbury, East	5	28	167,400	
Hawkesbury, West	2	3	38,300	
Longueil	3	4	50,600	
Plantagenet, North	2	1	26,100	
Plantagenet, South	8	22	201,500	673,500
PRINCE EDWARD				
Ameliasburgh	2	3	12,700	
Athol	2	1	7,200	
Hallowell	5	9	57,700	
Marysburgh, North	1	1	3,300	
Marysburgh, South	2	3	13,900	
Sophiasburgh	1	1	8,000	102,800
RAINY RIVER (DISTRICT)				
Alberton	1	1	12,000	
Atwood	2	1	23,800	
Blue	1	1	6,700	
Chapple	5	5	41,000	
Dilke	2	1	7,900	
Emo	3	5	17,900	
Morley	2	6	37,400	146,700

Appendix VIII - 8

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
RENFREW				
Admaston	1	2	5,600	
Bromley	4	7	30,400	
Pembroke	2	2	16,800	
Ross	2	1	10,600	
Stafford	1	1	1,700	
Westmeath	3	7	37,900	103,000
RUSSELL				
Cambridge	5	35	266,600	
Village of Casselman	2	2	17,400	
Clarence	6	14	105,300	
Russell	6	26	268,600	657,900
SIMCOE				
Adjala	2	0*	17,900	
Bradford	1	1	8,200	
Flos	5	15	117,800	
Gwillimbury West	3	4	13,700	
Innisfil	2	6	38,700	
Mara	5	5	36,400	
Matchedash	1	0	5,200	
Medonte	3	5	34,200	
Nottawasaga	23	3	23,000	
Orillia	1	1	4,100	
Oro	2	3	3,900	
Rama	1	1	2,900	
Sunnidale	3	3	36,100	
Tay	1	1	2,100	
Tecumseth	6	8	65,400	
Tiny	3	4	25,600	
Vespra	4	5	37,100	472,300
STORMONT				
Cornwall	3	3	21,300	
Finch	9	57	416,100	
Osnabruck	2	7	31,300	
Roxborough	6	19	151,200	619,900
SUDBURY				
Cosby, Mason & Martland	2	2	14,700	
Ratter & Dunnett	2	1	12,500	
The Spanish River	2	6	34,800	62,000
TEMISKAMING (DISTRICT)				
Armstrong	4	11	111,000	
Brethour	7	9	100,300	
Casey	7	9	77,400	
Dack	2	2	16,000	
Dymond	3	10	100,800	

Appendix VIII - 9

TILE DRAINAGE DEBENTURES PURCHASED
FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1982 - MARCH 31, 1983

COUNTY/MUNICIPALTIY	No. of Debentures	No. of Projects	Municipal Total	County Total
Evanturel	3	4	65,300	
Haileybury	1	1	4,900	
Harley	3	6	29,300	
Harris	2	1	20,000	
Hillard	1	1	30,500	
Hudson	3	4	35,500	
Kerns	6	19	122,700	713,700
THUNDER BAY (DISTRICT)				
Paipoonge	1	2	28,700	28,700
VICTORIA				
Eldon	5	6	42,600	
Emily	4	4	15,800	
Fenelon	1	1	2,900	
Manvers	1	1	3,800	
Mariposa	51	81	98,600	
Ops	6	15	86,300	
Verulam	2	2	7,700	257,700
WATERLOO (REGION)	9			
City of Cambridge		1	11,100	
Wellesley		11	101,400	
Wilmont		7	68,300	
Woolwich		5	27,100	207,900
WELLINGTON				
Arthur	8	32	238,500	
Eramosa	2	3	25,000	
Erin	2	2	18,400	
Garafraxa, West	5	13	97,600	
Guelph	4	4	54,100	
Luthur, West	4	9	39,500	
Maryborough	7	20	115,800	
Minto	4	21	116,000	
Nichol	5	9	65,900	
Peel	10	30	246,500	
Pilkington	5	10	87,900	
Puslinch	1	1	2,800	1,108,000
YORK (REGION)	4			
Georgina			27,400	
Gwillimbury East		0*	3,600	
King		3	21,200	
Whitchurch-Stouffville		1	7,300	59,500
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	1,134	3,918		$29,247,000

* Projects carried forward from previous year.

Appendix VIII - Table - 1

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
ALGOMA						
Iron Bridge	2	63,681	37,749			
Thessalon	1	5,785	3,430			
	3	69,466	41,179			
BRUCE						
Arran	1	77,191	24,424			
Brant	3	91,532	26,266			
Bruce	1	75,510	18,373			
Eastnor				1	2,464	918
Elderslie	1	81,362	20,241			
Huron	3	67,918	20,610	19	31,626	10,574
Kincardine	10	405,404	118,379	5	15,881	7,102
Kinloss	1	3,056	991			
	20	801,973	229,284	25	49,971	18,594
DUFFERIN						
Amaranth	4	144,100	40,145			
East Garafraxa	1	99,945	11,696			
East Luther				5	12,363	4,452
Melancthon	2	141,820	42,791			
	7	385,865	94,632	5	12,363	4,452

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 2

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
DUNDAS						
Matilda	4	233,224	68,992	3	25,889	9,299
Mountain				31	91,193	30,376
Williamsburg	5	299,549	84,256			
Winchester	3	179,861	57,628	13	29,454	9,832
	12	712,634	210,876	47	146,536	49,507
ELGIN						
Aldborough	5	68,287	17,644			
Bayham	4	48,778	11,834	11	12,338	2,062
Dunwich	14	383,270	89,362	8	12,663	5,579
Malahide	3	50,097	13,116	24	42,290	13,887
South Dorchester	4	81,557	22,267	12	6,547	2,172
Southwold	5	69,316	13,399			
Village of Vienna	1	10,062	130			
Yarmouth	11	390,326	85,630	12	57,762	19,538
	47	1,101,694	253,382	67	131,600	43,238

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 3

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
ESSEX						
Amherstburg	1	2,292	578			
Anderdon	5	111,542	25,138			
Colchester North	1	18,780	3,053	14	37,664	10,548
Colchester South	7	203,030	34,367			
Gosfield North	5	100,062	27,875	11	45,337	13,403
Gosfield South	4	101,420	13,583	9	29,432	11,207
Maidstone	14	251,349	34,318	7	25,451	9,300
Mersea	14	383,345	75,057	10	48,070	30,290
Rochester	8	160,868	34,447	30	39,681	13,076
Sandwich South	5	97,059	25,277	*	8,784	4,392
Tilbury North	12	174,132	40,539	69	65,639	21,717
Tilbury West	2	73,551	20,260	35	27,087	9,699
	78	1,677,430	334,492	185	327,145	123,632
FRONTENAC						
Olden	1	42,067	9,698			
Pittsburgh				2	158,437	50,752
	1	42,067	9,698	2	158,437	50,752
GLENGARRY						
Charlottenburg	3	106,204	26,327			
Kenyon	3	92,204	29,770	18	72,892	25,946
Lancaster	3	141,882	44,814	4	10,636	4,394
Lochiel	3	213,860	66,796	1	4,045	1,849
	12	554,150	167,707	23	87,573	32,189

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 4

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
GRENVILLE						
Wolford	*	10,351	3,167			
GREY						
Derby				2	3,980	1,254
Normanby				*	2,852	1,427
Proton	1	2,121	707	11	8,667	2,985
Sullivan	3	197,356	50,082			
	4	199,477	50,789	13	15,499	5,666
HALDIMAND-NORFOLK						
Delhi	9	380,495	64,238	29	55,499	20,206
Dunnville	1	142,921	26,835	10	92,815	31,657
Nanticoke	4	106,988	31,599	21	23,386	9,447
Norfolk	6	119,773	29,532	34	59,446	22,807
	20	750,177	152,204	94	231,146	84,117
HASTINGS						
Huntingdon	1	77,657	25,256			

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 5

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
HURON						
Ashfield	7	218,290	56,131	1	10,350	4,161
Colborne	3	93,155	17,626	3	8,427	2,902
Goderich	1	47,816	11,862			
Grey	3	58,948	14,954	27	44,385	15,959
Hay	4	74,631	22,126	4	3,067	1,047
Howick	1	16,268	3,834	14	25,651	9,625
Hullet	2	97,752	28,987	2	4,466	1,368
McKillop	6	161,488	43,763			
Morris	6	115,557	24,415			
Stanley	3	71,849	19,453	2	2,183	788
Sephen	2	85,557	21,138			
Tuckersmith	4	62,420	17,531			
Turnberry	2	102,692	25,988	9	27,805	9,434
Usborne	4	78,774	20,146			
West Wawanosh				3	2,403	789
	48	1,285,197	327,954	65	128,737	46,073
KENT						
Camden	9	132,052	35,913			
Chatham	14	256,040	64,661	71	75,811	23,990
Dover	18	179,334	48,373	27	140,636	43,354
Erie Beach	1	9,972	996			
Harwich	14	441,935	71,327	*	23,829	11,915
Howard	20	271,258	62,196	27	33,108	11,827
Orford	10	131,922	35,819	26	12,883	4,978

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 6

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
Raleigh	28	245,429	63,596	13	46,787	16,090
Ridgetown	1	17,057	1,664			
Romney	5	128,053	34,528			
Tilbury East	14	280,598	83,155			
Zone	8	179,210	48,470			
	142	2,272,860	550,698	164	333,054	112,154
LAMBTON						
Bosanquet	2	17,528	2,508	11	23,353	9,631
Brooke	3	58,895	16,009	22	25,591	8,873
Dawn	14	240,284	71,687			
Enniskillen	5	263,906	44,321	10	24,285	9,129
Euphemia	2	64,460	18,105			
Moore	12	143,471	39,538	15	74,300	25,050
Plympton	9	382,496	93,559	4	11,515	3,141
Sarnia	5	233,953	51,649	*	5,872	2,936
Sombra	9	154,108	28,684	10	24,564	9,256
Warwick	9	167,344	48,297	22	21,964	8,858
	70	1,726,445	414,357	94	211,444	76,874
LANARK						
Bathurst				3	3,740	1,264
Drummond				4	15,901	5,513
Montaque				*	1,980	990
				7	21,621	7,767

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 7

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
LEEDS						
Elizabethtown				2	8,131	2,926
Front of Escott				*	8,940	4,470
Front of Yonge				1	1,480	608
Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	1	66,245	21,950			
	1	66,245	21,950	3	18,551	8,004
MANITOULIN						
Billings	1	54,894	31,766			
Carnarvon	1	37,776	24,312			
Tehkummah	2	32,414	17,802			
	4	125,084	73,880			
MIDDLESEX						
Adelaide	6	85,025	21,692	5	9,774	3,193
Biddulph	8	416,374	120,326	6	5,416	1,851
Caradoc	9	166,059	38,682	8	12,173	3,928
East Williams	3	71,395	19,642	7	3,271	1,187
Ekfrid	3	52,907	15,247	12	21,366	10,265
Lobo	1	36,060	8,984	11	39,296	16,405
London (Township)	13	579,732	152,133	5	12,193	4,181
McGillivray	9	224,457	67,247	8	7,715	3,247
Metcalfe	7	187,006	53,345	4	2,765	850

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 8

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
Mosa	8	150,051	40,566	1	3.278	1,162
Newbury	1	86,848	2,097			
North Dorchester	8	219,691	62,240			
Westminster	2	25,759	3,972			
West Nissouri	7	152,908	43,923	13	6,127	1,976
	85	2,454,272	650,096	80	123,374	48,245
NIAGARA						
Niagara-on-the-Lake	1	24,640	7,323	2	19,137	5,188
Pelham				1	1,492	318
Port Colborne	1	45,251	6,358			
Wainfleet	1	20,385	4,759	10	83,328	28,815
	3	90,276	18,440	13	103,957	34,321
NIPISSING						
Caldwell	5	178,285	111,819			
Cache Bay	1	25,650	12,140			
Chisholm	1	309,659	174,177			
Field	1	14,092	8,490			
Papineau	2	73,444	43,743			
	10	601,130	350,369			

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 9

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
OTTAWA-CARLETON						
Cumberland	2	143,815	40,365	4	24,037	9,042
Goulbourn				3	32,651	9,128
Nepean				5	30,486	10,104
Osgoode				7	59,646	16,029
West Carleton	1	92,540	28,116			
	3	236,355	68,481	19	146,820	44,303
OXFORD						
Blandford-Blenheim	2	180,851	52,155	6	11,090	3,999
East Zorra-Tavistock	2	236,613	70,747	29	24,280	9,858
Norwich	6	152,138	36,437	43	52,691	18,728
Southwest Oxford	17	416,429	96,751	81	71,696	24,083
Zorra	10	529,341	136,234	58	67,080	26,486
	37	1,515,372	392,324	217	226,837	83,154
PARRY SOUND						
Ryerson	1	37,367	24,607			

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 10

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
PERTH						
Blanshard	6	127,686	35,152	9	3,928	1,522
Downie	6	293,852	84,078	10	14,595	7,069
Ellice	11	273,561	75,509	1	1,645	668
Elma	8	263,903	80,099	11	13,633	9,521
Fullarton	1	51,9079	12,920	10	35,482	11,083
Hibbert	7	195,939	57,110			
Logan	5	94,030	23,742	2	3,142	1,033
Mornington	4	86,349	16,370			
North Easthope	1	34,305	9,115	1	5,398	1,902
Wallace	2	109,292	32,967	2	10,331	4,213
	501	1,530,824	427,062	46	88,154	37,011
PRESCOTT						
Alfred				2	19,814	6,998
Caledonia	8	536,175	164,593	5	49,462	16,781
East Hawkesbury	13	1,323,651	388,068	3	5,931	2,364
Longueuil				*	482	241
North Plantagenet	2	196,293	63,944	2	7,620	2,895
South Plantagenet	3	110,173	27,641	6	10,519	3,443
West Hawkesbury	1	35,317	10,828			
	27	2,201,609	655,074	18	93,828	32,722
PRINCE EDWARD						
Athol				1	7,681	2,609

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 11

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
RAINY RIVER						
Atwood	2	102,357	60,883	*	2,690	1,345
Chapple	1	30,496	11,339	*	918	459
Emo				3	16,720	3,861
Morley	3	212,437	134,071			
	6	345,290	206,293	3	20,328	5,665
RENFREW						
Admanston	1	33,427	11,042			
Bromley	1	1,200	400	7	10,602	3,783
	2	34,627	11,442	7	10,602	3,783
RUSSELL						
Cambridge	2	48,902	15,485			
Casselman	1	23,232	7,604			
Clarence	2	237,671	38,502	3	10,863	5,532
Russell	3	267,990	75,726	13	77,432	25,702
	8	576,985	137,317	16	88,295	31,234
SIMCOE						
Bradford				1	1,198	434
Essa				4	28,037	7,450
Flos				1	4,712	1,626
Orillia	1	193,893	59,197	*	879	439
Tecumseth	1	7,231	1,748	3	20,703	7,430
West Gwillimbury	2	268,113	76,748	6	38,965	12,588
	4	469,237	137,693	15	94,494	29,967

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 12

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
STORMONT						
Finch	5	181,830	52,167	1	2,326	702
Osnabruck	1	97,334	32,219	5	66,455	21,923
	6	279,164	84,386	6	68,781	22,625
SUDBURY DISTRICT						
Casmir, Jennings & Appleby	2	251,367	152,353			
Cosby, Mason & Martland	1	19,983	13,322			
Ratter & Dunnet	2	100,168	45,802			
Spanish River	4	104,100	55,956	*	450	852
	9	475,618	267,433	*	450	852
SUDBURY REGION						
Rayside-Balfour	1	59,000	36,149			
Valley East	*	34,096	22,101			
	1	93,096	58,250			
TIMISKAMING						
Armstrong	3	119,808	25,581			
Brethour	3	98,232	49,226			
Casey	1	47,417	30,918			
Dymond	1	68,410	20,159			
Harley	1	164,349	49,482			
Kerns	2	71,602	31,205			
	11	569,818	209,571			

*Supplementary Grants

Appendix VIII - Table - 13

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's Report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
VICTORIA						
Mariposa	2	149,557	43,429	6	10,141	3,627
Ops				1	5,490	1,753
	2	149,557	43,429	7	15,631	5,380
WATERLOO						
Wellesley	1	32,264	9,747	5	25,472	10,565
Wilmot				3	2,038	788
		32,264	9,747	8	27,510	11,353
WELLINGTON						
Arthur				1	3,861	1,736
Eramosa	2	98,148	17,469			
Guelph				3	7,194	2,241
Maryborough	1	9,965	3,105			
Minto	5	235,771	57,219	22	26,286	11,696
Nichol	*	19,072	5,845			
West Garagraxa	1	45,493	12,106			
West Luther				8	15,433	5,364
	9	408,450	95,744	34	52,773	21,037
YORK						
King				2	50,725	17,195
TOTAL	745	23,960,083	6,809,263	1,286	3,093,917	1,094,475

Appendix VIII - Table 14

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

District	Drainage Grants-Personal Payee	Amount Paid	Total Paid
CONTRACTORS FOR DRAINS IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES			
Cochrane N.	Les Enterprises Chega	1,594	
Manitoulin	Don Eadie Construction	6,000	
	H.R. Noble Construction	2,664	
Nippissing	R. Jodouin Excavating	12,932	
	R.P.M. Enterprises	30,368	
Parry Sound	McLaren Bros. Construction	2,902	
Sudbury	V. Pertulla Excavating	5,280	
Timiskaming	Blain Farm Drainage	22,649	84,389
PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS FOR WORK DONE ON DRAINAGE IN UNORGANIZED TERRITORIES			
Kenora	R. Wall	1,644	
	B. Campbell	563	
	L. Noland	344	
Nipissing	N. Corriveau	454	
	M. Courchesne	1,325	
	D. Giquere	461	
	E. Piquette	1,124	
	B. Shank	1,154	
	M. Smits	423	
	J. Totter	702	
	F. Vincent	1,031	
	J. Willemson	692	
Parry Sound	R. Michel	359	
Sudbury	C. Roy	776	
	J. Bennett	4,000	15,052
Less Transfers from Holding Account			(8,044)
TOTAL GRANTS			91,397

APPENDIX VIII - Table - 15

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983

	Drainage Works with Engineer's report			Routine Maintenance		
	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant	No. of Drains	Total Cost	Total Grant
SUMMARY						
South Western Ontario	422	9,232,701	2,203,025	590	1,126,617	404,143
Western Ontario	159	5,332,843	1,427,413	366	509,198	190,498
Central Ontario	46	2,285,826	551,889	178	588,599	207,822
Northern Ontario						
-Organized	45	2,316,869	1,231,582	3	20,778	6,517
-Unorganized						
	745	23,960,083	6,900,660	1,286	3,093,917	1,094,475
MAINTENANCE PROGRAM						
Superintendent		1,316,282	658,141			
Maintenance		1,777,635	436,334			
TOTAL DRAINAGE ACT		$27,054,000	$7,995,135			
EASTERN ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT			$1,348,835			
TOTAL GRANTS			**$9,343,970**			

Appendix VIII - Table - 16

GRANTS UNDER THE DRAINAGE ACT
Fiscal Year April 1, 1982 - March 31, 1983
EASTERN ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

County	Township	Total Grant
DUNDAS	Matilda	33,730
	Williamsburg	75,284
	Winchester	27,650
		136,664
GLENGARRY	Charlottenburg	24,897
	Kenyon	18,908
	Lancaster	44,293
	Lochiel	64,800
		152,898
GRENVILLE	Oxford-On-Rideau	17,730
	Wolford	7,968
		25,698
HASTINGS	Huntingdon	24,694
LANARK	Drummond	2,259
LEEDS	Elizabethtown	1,177
	Rear of Leeds & Lansdowne	19,400
		20,577
OTTAWA-CARLETON	Cumberland	39,780
	Gloucester	551
	Goulbourn	996
	Osgoode	49,466
	West Carleton	28,175
		118,968
PRESCOTT	Caledonia	164,805
	East Hawkesbury	403,674
	N. Plantagenet	54,564
	S. Plantagenet	27,113
	W. Hawkesbury	10,828
		660,894
RENFREW	Admanston	9,985
RUSSEL	Cambridge	14,587
	Casselman	5,826
	Clarence	38,435
	Russell	74,836
		133,684
STORMONT	Finch	52,530
	Osnabruck	648
	Roxborough	9,246
		62,424
	TOTAL	1,348,835

Appendix IX - 1

SUMMARIES OF EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1983

	($Thousand)	($Thousand)
MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM		
Main Office	2,958	
Financial and Office Services	2,728	
Personnel Services	638	
Information Services	3,291	
Policies and Priorities	2,909	
Legal Services	358	
Audit Services	251	
Experience '82	835	
Total for Ministry Administration		13,968
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		
Marketing	6,908	
Quality Standards	13,411	
Land Preservation and Improvement	43,987	
Total for Agricultural Marketing and Industry Development		64,306
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM		
Education, Research and Technical Services		
Contracted with University of Guelph	21,200	
Veterinary Clinical Training	1,800	
Education	14,511	
Research	15,296	
Advisory Services	27,394	
Total for Agricultural Technology and Field Services		80,201
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE PROGRAM		
Financial Assistance Policy	4,569	
Direct Support and Stabilization Payments:		
Farm Tax Reduction Program	68,525	
Grants to Crop Insurance Commission	30,000	
Subsidy Payments to the Ontario Crop Insurance Fund	16,904	
Advances to the Crop Insurance Commission	16,141	
Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program	18,132	
Various Grants (Transfer Payments)	15,847	
Farm Income Stabilization Commission	1,200	
Payment of Guarantees	416	
Total for Financial Assistance to Agriculture		171,734
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		**330,209**

Appendix IX - 2

MINISTRY ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM		
Reimbursement of Expenditures (Other)	308	
Sales and Rentals	42	
Recovery of Prior Years' Expenditures	11	
Miscellaneous	12	
RECEIPTS:		
Co-operative Association	79	
Total for Ministry Administration		452
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM		
Reimbursement of Expenditures		
Government of Canada	634	
Reimbursement of Expenditures (Other)	586	
Fees, Licenses and Permits	751	
Sales and Rentals	2,217	
Recovery of Prior Years' Expenditures	56	
Miscellaneous	1	
RECEIPTS:		
Municipalities re Tile Drainage	16,152	
The Drainage Loans in Unorganized Territories	69	
Total for Agricultural Marketing and Industry Development		20,466
AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND FIELD SERVICES PROGRAM		
Reimbursement of Expenditures		
Government of Canada	1,052	
Reimbursement of Expenditures (Other)	496	
Fees, Licences and Permits	1,173	
Sales and Rentals	2,424	
Recovery of Prior Years' Expenditures	50	
Miscellaneous	18	
CREDITS:		
Ontario Agricultural Museum Trust Fund	25	
Bequest and Scholarship	4	
Total for Agricultural Technology and Field Services	5,242	
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURE PROGRAM		
Reimbursement of Expenditures		
Government of Canada	15,521	
Fees, Licences and Permits	7	
Sales and Rentals	1	
Recovery of Prior Years' Expenditures	256	
Miscellaneous	1	
RECEIPTS:		
Farm Income Stabilization Commission of Ontario	2,435	
Total for Financial Assistance to Agriculture		18,221
TOTAL FOR REVENUE		**44,381**

Appendix X - 1

COMMUNICATIONS BRANCH PROVINCIAL INITIATIVES

With the goals and objectives noted earlier and within the foregoing legislative framework, the ministry has developed a variety of programs and policies to benefit the agriculture and food sector all across Ontario.

The following is a summary of these provincial initiatives **in chronological order.**

Appendix X - 2

A beef bull performance testing facility at the Arkell Research Station near Guelph was officially opened, the third such station in Ontario. The new $330,000 centre will evaluate the growth rate of bulls so that producers can select their best bulls for herd improvement. Two other stations at New Liskeard and Kemptville also opened. (April/82-83).

Ontario farmers upgraded fences and outbuildings with financial assistance from the *Ontario Farmstead Improvement Program* which covered 50 per cent of eligible improvements up to $2,000 per farm where production value is at least $12,000 per year. (May/82).

Ontario's tile drainage program received a boost of $6 million to supplement the $30 million record allotment for the program. The program also contains criteria to make it more consistent; namely, the maximum loan will be 60 per cent of the cost to be applied uniformly to all applicants. (May/82)

The *Beef Cattle Financial Protection Plan* was established to protect sellers of beef cattle. Through a licensing system and a fee of 20 cents per head on all sales, a fund will be set up to compensate farmers who sell to licensed dealers in the event the dealer cannot pay. (May/82).

The Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program has provided financial help to more than 1,000 Ontario farmers. (June/82).

Ontario's *agriculture and food processing sector* received $13.2 million from BILD during the 81/82 fiscal year, the first in its five-year $63.25 million plan for agricultural development. (July/82).

OMAF launched a three-year plan to *stimulate sheep production* in Ontario with the aim of replacing about 50 per cent of the province's $13 million in lamb imports through methods such as consumer education and marketing, development and implementation of quality standards and improving production techniques. (July/82).

A *national farm income stabilization program* was proposed by Ontario at a meeting of agriculture ministers in Halifax. This plan would cover those commodities not presently under supply management and would be cost-shared equally by the three partners — the federal and provincial governments and the producers themselves. (July/82).

Appendix X - 3

A federal-provincial program aimed at *wiping out pullorum disease and fowl typhoid* in Ontario by 1985 was implemented July 1, 1982, following an agreement between OMAF and Agriculture Canada. (July/82).

The *Ontario Beef Cattle Financial Protection* program was scheduled to get under way August 1 by which date all buyers of slaughter and beef cattle must be licensed as livestock dealers. (July/82).

Applications for the *Farmstead Improvement Program* closed Friday, July 30, 1982. The program generated more than $12 million worth of notices of intent, well beyond the original budget of $5 million; however, all notices received by closing date were honored by redirecting funds from other areas and programs. (July/82).

A joint federal-provincial program to develop a *resource inventory of agricultural land use and farmland tile drainage* created about 175 jobs. Data gathered are to be used for agricultural planning in Ontario for land and soil use, improvement to farmlands and establishing the degree of assistance required for tile drainage. (July/82).

The deadline for dealers to obtain their licences under the *Ontario Beef Cattle Financial Protection Program* was extended from August 1 to September 1. Establishing a dealer's financial responsibility took longer than originally anticipated and this led to some delays. (July/82).

Ontario announced the investment of *$1.5 million in new fruit and vegetable research facilities* including a $1.1 million facility to develop better ways to store Ontario-grown fresh fruit and vegetables to be built at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario at Vineland. (August/82).

With the sponsorship of OMAF, the *4-H created new financial clubs* to help train rural youth in farm and home management. (September/82).

To help strengthen rural organizations, OMAF announced a series of *workshops for rural leaders* across the province, representing such organizations as Ontario Federation of Agriculture chapters, Ontario Plowmen's Association branches, Women's Institutes, 4-H Clubs and Junior Farmers. (September/82).

A major review of customer service was established to look at *consumer information and women's programs* to evaluate the effectiveness of OMAF's current efforts in these areas and suggest future directions. (September/82).

Appendix X - 4

A voluntary program designed to win international recognition of the *excellent health status of Ontario's swine herds* has been established. This involves four levels of herd health as judged by ministry veterinarians. (October/82).

As of September 30, 1982 a total of *390 beef cattle dealers have been licensed* under the Ontario Beef Cattle Financial Protection program — 19 packing plants, 125 slaughterhouses, 40 community sales operators, five commission firms and 201 county dealers. (October/82).

The minister took the first step towards *overhauling administration of national poultry marketing agencies* by calling for a meeting of all signatories to the agreements that set up these agencies. (October/82).

December 1, 1982, was the deadline for pork producers to sign up for *period six of the sow-weaner plan* of the Ontario Farm Income Stabilization Commission. The plan assures producers of supplementary payments based on 95 per cent of average market prices over the last five years, in any year of depressed prices and covers sows held on the farm and the weaner pigs they produce. (November/82).

Provincial agriculture ministers and producer groups met in Regina to discuss further details of a *national farm income stabilization plan*. (November/82).

Members of the *Junior Farmers' Association of Ontario acted as tour guides* for 2,500 youngsters visiting the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, November 11 to 20, in Toronto. (November/82).

OMAF increased emphasis on *soil and energy management* through programs to be co-ordinated by the re-organized Plant Industry Branch. (November/82).

Ontario paid *$1.9 million to corn and soybean producers* enrolled in the 1979/1981 stabilization plan for these commodities — payments for 1981 production of $13.55 per tonne for soybeans and $2.01 per tonne for corn, one-third of which is covered by fees the producers paid into the plan. (November/82).

Changes have been proposed to the *farm tax system* in Ontario to *reduce* property taxes on productive farmland through provincial tax rebates in 1984. (November/82).

Appendix X - 5

The *Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program* scheduled to end December 31, 1982, has been extended until December 31, 1983 in order to help more farmers hurt by weak commodity prices and high interest rates as well as provide additionel assistance for those farmers already in the program. (November/82).

The $355,000 first phase of *greenhouse modernization at the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario* at Vineland Station has begun. Included in the first phase is the demolition of three outdated greenhouses and their replacement with five modern ones to improve Ontario's research capability with particular emphasis on increased energy efficiency in greenhouses. (December/82).

Proposed amendments to the Ontario Grain Elevator Storage Act specified that *grain accepted for storage* by grain elevators *to remain the property of the farmer* and not the elevator operator. (December/82).

Ontario fruit growers were reminded to *apply for crop insurance* before December 20, 1982. The Ontario Crop Insurance Commission, operated by OMAF, offers plans for seven fruit crops — peaches, pears, grapes, sweet cherries, sour cherries, apples and plums. (December/82).

The Ontario Farm Adjustment Assistance Program 1983 extension retained the same *eligibility requirements* as the 1982 program — a producer must: have equity in the farm business of between 10 and 60 per cent; be paying interest and principal on money borrowed for farming purposes in excess of 20 per cent of farm operating costs and have produced $12,000 worth of food or tobacco products on the farm in the 12 months preceding the application. (January/83).

A new Agroclimatology Unit was established to improve the usefulness of climate and weather information as applied to production, harvesting, transportation and storage decisions, among other uses. (January/83).

The Ontario Centre for Farm Machinery and Food Processing Technology was officially opened to develop, adapt and improve farm and food processing machinery for use in Ontario. BILD was allocated $11 million over five years but expected revenues generated from the Centre may reduce BILD's net cost to $6.8 million. (January/83).

The *sale to Spain of 85,000 tonnes of corn* valued at nearly $8.5 million was a first for Ontario and opens up a major new market to complement traditional ones in Russia and Cuba. (January/83).

Appendix X - 6

Victoria and Grey Trust Company branches across Ontario received *authorized lender* status to provide financial help to the province's farmers under the Farm Adjustment Assistance Program. (January/83).

OMAF *tightened Food Land Guidelines* in conjunction with the Ministry of Natural Resources new Mineral Aggregate Resource Planning policy. In general, these specify that *agricultural land used for mineral extraction must be rehabilitated* and returned to production after the extraction is completed. (February/83).

A five-year $5 million incentive program, the *Ontario Greenhouse Energy Efficiency Incentive Program*, was established to help the province's greenhouse industry install energy-efficient technology, co-sponsored by OMAF and the Ministry of Energy. (March/83).

OMAF launched a *comprehensive educational program to help farmers adapt to the metric system* which included metric factsheets, a new brochure called Metric on the Farm, a metric information kit, new conversion charts in ministry publications and a series of sprayer clinics around the province. These sprayer clinics are designed to help farmers use metric measurements in spraying programs and are co-sponsored by OMAF and the Canadian Agricultural Chemical Association. (March/83).

A *task force on national farm income stabilization* started work March 14, 1983, in Calgary, the first in a series of meetings to be held across Canada. A proposal for three-party (federal, provincial and producer) income stabilization for beef, pork and sheep is to be drawn up for approval July 17 at the federal-provincial meeting of agriculture ministers in Brudenell, P.E.I. Other commodities not under supply management are to be tackled later. (March/83).

Ontario's system of *milk licensing and distribution* was subject to major review. As an interim measure, the *licensing of agent-distributors*, a new category, will *begin June 1, 1983*. The study results are to be used to outline policy options and recommendations about the continuation, elimination or modification of the current licensing and distribution regulations. (March/83).

Appendix X - 7

A new five-year $25.5 million program was established to provide *grants for soil conservation and environmental protection.* The Soil Conservation and Environmental Protection Assistance Program provides grants of up to 50 per cent of construction costs, to a maximum of $7,500 per farm, for erosion control and one-third of the cost of manure storage to a maximum of $5,000 per farm. Farming operations must have a production value of $12,000 a year to qualify. (March/83).